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Portugal Clings to Colonies Against Call of 'Have-Nots'; Population Crowds Home Soil

Almost Every Inch of the Land Already Tilled, Premier Reports

Outlet in Brazil

Economic Conference Held at Lisbon to Formulate Trade Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Portugal needs every inch of her overseas territory, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Portuguese Premier said, in a speech at the opening here of the economic conference of the Portuguese Empire. His words had significance in view of certain statements in the European press lately suggesting Portugal might be persuaded to offer part of her colonial territory to "have-not" nations.

Portugal, Dr. Salazar continued, still counts about 7,000,000 inhabitants on her continental territory and that of Madeira and Azores (called the Adjacent Islands), after having yielded to Brazil more than 1,000,000 emigrants in the last 50 years. The population is increasing on an average of 50,000 to 100,000 per annum, or about 1,000,000 every 10 years.

Pressure of Population

"Even if Brazil should continue to give preference to Portuguese emigration as hitherto," Dr. Salazar said, "in 30 years' time we shall have to maintain and feed 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 of Portuguese citizens.

"In 1884, we had 45.5 inhabitants per square kilometer; in 1890, 55; in 1930, over 74 per square kilometer. It will be impossible to maintain such a population on Portuguese soil—as in Europe the standard of life would gradually decrease—unless we are able to open new fields for action."

Giving his economic views on the subject, the Premier showed that, with the present increase of agricultural produce, in Portugal there is no room for expansion, as almost every inch of land is already under cultivation, and industries have been developed to their utmost under present circumstances.

Europeans in Colonies

To support this statement the following figures are given in the Lisbon review Acção: "In the 3,000,000 square kilometers that formed Germany's pre-war colonial area in Africa, there were not more than 20,000 Europeans. In the 7,000,000 square kilometers of French West and Equatorial Africa and Madagascar, there are barely 49,000 French people and 'assimilates.'

"In Belgian Congo (2,336,000 square kilometers), there are not even 20,000 white men, of which a considerable number are Portuguese. In the British colonies (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyka, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia), there are perhaps no more than 42,000 Europeans. In the Portuguese colonies in Africa (without counting India, Macau and Timor), there are at the present time over 60,000 Europeans and 120,000 'assimilates.'"

Dr. Salazar in his work of economic reorganization and development of the colonies conceived the plan of the Portuguese Empire Conference.

A final report on the conference is to be drawn up.

Keystone

Dr. Oliveira Salazar
Portuguese Premier

Women of World Called to Aid Peace Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—However widely scattered their homes, however "out of touch" they may feel, women must play their part in the making of world peace.

This is the message sent out to women, the world over, by the organizers of the great Peace Congress which will take place in Geneva next September.

The threat of war, they point out in a "Call to Women," which is being circulated from Geneva, darkens the present time, and the anxiety of simple folks grows greater. But it is of little avail merely to feel anxious about events, and women now realize that it is not enough to long for peace, to pay lip service to peace. They realize that they must toil for it, and toil without ceasing.

"We are now calling," the Congress organizers explain, "on all women, manual workers and intellectuals, housewives, schoolteachers, mothers of families from the towns and countryside, of all countries, of all classes, of all political opinions, to support with all the force at their command the International Congress, which will be held in Geneva from the 3d-6th of September."

This conference, the organizers further explain, will be based upon four points—the restoration of the sanctity of treaty obligations; reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement and the suppression of profit from the manufacture of arms; strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of

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Menial Tasks Go Begging In Soviet States

Already Common Laborers Few and Far Between Under Communism

Barriers Doomed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet leaders are already beginning to ask themselves: "How can we keep a sufficient number of our people satisfied in humble occupations?" Expanding factories and the emphasis upon the benefits of education are drawing thousands of unskilled workers into factories and schools. The existing unskilled labor shortage promises to become more acute.

Municipalities are unable to keep common laborers, and always are hunting for them.

Every Moscow post office displays placards: "Mail Carriers Needed." This work is particularly disagreeable in Moscow, because many new eight-story buildings have no elevators.

Housing co-operatives are losing janitors; those who remain admit that they do so only because they are given rooms, which are at a premium in the overcrowded cities.

Servants Are Few

The emerging "middle class" of well-paid government and industrial executives plead with peasant girls to work as household servants, and lose them in a few months to factories. When the Government recently urged large families, one woman asked: "How can we have large families when girls won't work as nursemaids? Some of us don't like to keep our babies in crèches, and in any case crèches can accommodate only a small part of our children."

The state glorifies humbler occupations in an attempt to satisfy workers. Joseph Stalin recently entertained a group of milkmaids, and emphasized the social importance of their work. The official press frequently praises the modest achievements of railway track men, ordinary clerks, bookkeepers, street sweepers. All such groups have "Stakhanovists," publicly honored.

Cultural Proddings

Millions of Soviet citizens are still barely literate, so that they are willing to fill the ranks of the unskilled. But the Soviet state provides elementary education for all children and stresses the importance of higher education and training for all its citizens. The whole population is prodded into attempts at self-improvement.

A socialist society, say the Communists, will be universally educated and "cultured."

Who, then, will perform the menial tasks? Do the Communists foresee a society in which educated men and women will be willing to sweep streets and dig ditches? Or do they

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To London

Wide World

Joachim von Ribbentrop
New German Ambassador to Court of St. James's

14 Nations Called To Yield Special Rights in Egypt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—Britain and Egypt will jointly ask 14 governments to surrender their capitulatory rights in Egypt as a result of the agreement on the clause regarding these special privileges to foreigners in the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance.

Approval of this clause, which was announced at Alexandria last night, practically completes the text of the draft treaty. One or two annexes still remain to be drawn up, including one dealing with the question of foreign advisers, several of whom will continue to be British as heretofore. When this has been done the Egyptian delegation is expected to come to London for the formal signing of the treaty.

Decline of Special Rights

Egypt is one of the few countries left in which there is one law for foreigners and another for nationals. Capitulations of a kind also exist in China; they are in full blast in Ethiopia and to a very limited extent still persist in Morocco. Formerly Turkey, Persia, Iraq, Palestine, Siam and Tunis had capitulations in one form or another, but these special rights have disappeared in the past few years.

The 14 countries possessing capitulatory rights in Egypt are Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Soviet Russia, Spain, Sweden, the United States and Roumania. The rights of Roumania are less extensive than the others. Before the World War, the so-called "enemy powers" were also num-

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Hitler Names Ribbentrop To British Post

Persona Grata in London Since Negotiation of Naval Pact

Succeeds Von Hoesch

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's personal emissary on many important diplomatic missions, today was appointed German Ambassador to Great Britain, considered by many the world's prize diplomatic post.

Only last April his appointment to a high rank in the "S. S.," or Black-Shirted Nazi guard troops by Chancellor Hitler was looked upon as a new indication of the Nazi leader's faith in him.

The rank of Ambassador-at-Large with special duties subsequently was given to Herr von Ribbentrop, and as such he has had much to do during negotiations for cementing of relations between the Reich and Great Britain. He endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain a sympathetic response from French war veterans when he assured them of German war veterans' friendship.

Tall, with a thin face and wavy hair, Herr von Ribbentrop before the World War was popular in society in Ottawa, Can.

For two years he has been extremely busy as Hitler's personal diplomat. Ostensibly without official rank as an ambassador, he has traveled throughout Europe talking informally with the statesmen of various countries on problems affecting the welfare of the Reich.

He succeeds in London the late Dr. Leopold Von Hoesch.

Anglo-Reich Relations Already Improved By Von Ribbentrop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—Appointment of Joachim von Ribbentrop as Germany's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's brings to a focal point the efforts of the National Socialist regime to recoup the diplomatic losses which marked its earlier contacts with a major power.

During recent months, the German foreign office has made no secret of its effort to cement German-British relations. The press, echoing the desires of the Wilhelmstrasse, has given full voice to every incident that could show the improvement of relations with the Baldwin Government.

There has been general recognition—furthered by Constantin von Neurath, the Foreign Minister, who previously had been Ambassador to London—that without the friendship of England, German foreign policy would be severely handicapped. Despite this, however, a series of minor incidents, of a not entirely pleasant character, complicated German-British relations. When these were at their height, Herr von Ribbentrop went to London as Herr Hitler's personal representative and his capable diplomacy not only resulted in the naval agreement between the two countries, but also materially improved the general atmosphere.

Other difficulties, however, have been far from resolved. The German hesitancy in answering the recent British questionnaire, covering a wide range of inquiries into the Reich's intentions abroad, has indicated the need for the most careful conduct of the German affairs in London. Moreover, the German position regarding Spain, admittedly somewhat embarrassing to the British despite inferences of German neutrality, continue to complicate the scene.

Razor Blades of Tin Sold to Chinese In Smuggling 'Racket'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Rampant smuggling in North China is causing some surprising results on markets farther to the south. Not only are prices being brought down to some degree by the influx of goods paying no custom duty, but a counterfeiting "racket" has been disclosed.

One of the best-known makes of foreign, imported razor blades has been offered on the Shanghai wholesale market at exceptionally low prices on the whispered assurance that the blades had paid no duty.

Purchasers offered the packages to their customers only to receive a heavy back-fire when patrons brought in odd bits of tin, not able to cut even soft cheese, which had been placed in genuine packages.

The Ministry of Railways is latest complainant against the smugglers, saying that Koreans and Japanese smugglers ride on the trains south from Tientsin, carrying their smuggled goods as luggage and refusing to pay even ordinary train fares. They also have broken windows, damaged upholstery, annoyed fellow passengers and in one case overloaded two cars to such an extent that they broke down.

Italy to Keep Hands Off in Spain; France Drafts Neutrality Pact; U. S. Included in Proposals

Law Bars United States From Participating, Washington Hints

Would Need Treaty Action by Senate

American Citizens Urged to Leave Madrid by Anxious Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A report that the United States was being asked to participate in the European pact guaranteeing nonintervention in the Spanish civil war was not confirmed by any information coming to the State Department today, nor did State Department officials believe it likely that such a request would be made.

Furthermore, and in any event, they held out no prospect that the United States would engage in such an agreement, since this would presumably require the enactment of a treaty, under the routine methods of American foreign affairs, and this in turn would require ratification by the United States Senate.

Whatever the United States does to uphold the peace in Europe and to assist neutral powers in preventing the spread of the Spanish conflagration must be done unofficially, it is pointed out here, and as a matter of exerting moral pressure rather than physical force, or a specific agreement.

No Formal Request

European reports reaching here indicate that France at the desire of Germany, is asking the United States to participate in the nonintervention European pact. While the State Department insists that no formal request from the French Government has come on this subject, the prospect is that the French have informed themselves on the traditional American stand, and realize that American methods are not adapted to such a guarantee as proposed.

Not only is the United States almost automatically debarred from the quick adhesion to any neutrality pact save by the route of a Senate-ratified treaty, but the matter of exports of munitions to the Spanish factions is even more seriously bound up by law which makes the

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Wide World

Admiral William H. Standley
Chief of Operations, United States Navy, Who Conferred With President Roosevelt at the White House on Advisability of Re-establishing a Permanent European Squadron of United States Warships to Protect American Citizens in the Event of Future Disturbances

Diminished Fear of War Is Seen in Rapid Fall of Risk Insurance

Berlin and Rome Bar Soviet Aid

Funds Raised in Russia for Spanish Loyalists Held in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11 — Insurance rates against the "risk" of war anywhere in Europe before the end of September have come down with a run as a result of the acceptance "in principle" of the French proposal for nonintervention in Spain by the chief European states.

As recently as Saturday a rate of £21 per cent was quoted. Today it is down below £8 8s. In the opinion of diplomatic authorities it is still far too high.

Wide Co-operation Sought

Italy's withdrawal of her original reservations pending negotiations, which was announced last night, has been followed by a French move to draft a nonintervention formula to which everyone concerned can subscribe. It is understood that the United States is included among those whose co-operation is sought.

Germany, Russia and Poland, as well as Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal have already conditionally approved the French plan. Portugal raises a point about the neutrality of Tangier and asks that her approval shall not constitute a precedent in the event of disorders in Spain leading to an anti-regime outbreak in Portugal.

Soviet Money for Spain

Germany and Italy both want to prevent Soviet money being sent to the Spanish Government. It is stated that £500,000 has already been transferred to Paris for that purpose, though apparently it has not yet reached its destination. On the other hand allegations that Italian planes are being sent to the rebels still continue.

Germany, while denying having sent any munitions to either side, has reserved the right, like France, to do so in the future if the nonintervention agreement fails through. Britain, it is declared, sees no reason why unarmed planes should not go to Spain.

War Threat Lessened

These differences of emphasis, however, are not expected to stand in the way of ultimate agreement on a neutrality formula. This does not mean that neither side in Spain will receive any more surreptitious help.

But there is now a strong presumption that major international complications will not be allowed to arise if certain left or right hands are discovered doing things the other hand isn't supposed to know anything about.

Spanish Loyalists Move on Cordoba, Rebel Stronghold

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MADRID, Aug. 11—Loyal troops smashed through southern rebel lines, the Government reported today, capturing the strategic town of Adamuz, 21 miles northeast of Cordoba.

Two pieces of Fascist artillery and several machine guns were seized during the Adamuz engagement.

Leftist commanders consolidated their positions outside the rebel-dominated city of Cordoba and planned a fresh onslaught against the important provincial capital.

Rebel Reports Denied

New regiments of loyal militia departed from southern concentration points to reinforce the march of steel which, in 25 days since the Fascist rebellion broke out in Spanish Morocco, has cut a curving aisle through rebel territory from Madrid to the Mediterranean.

The War Ministry denied reports rebels had seized the cities of Santander, on the northern coast, and

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Cash Dole Challenges Boondoggling

Men on Relief!
Eighth of Twelve Articles

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"I would like to see the issue of a basket of groceries vs. work relief debated from one end of the country to the other," said Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, at a meeting of state directors of women's and professional projects in Washington last May.

Apparently Mr. Hopkins is likely in some measure to get his wish, for among the issues on which Republican campaign orators evidently will play the changes during the next two months is the rich, round word, "boondoggling."

Doubtless the issue will not be joined exactly as the New Deal administrator stated it, for the G. O. P. platform does not indorse a complete return to the cash dole, let alone the grocery order, and the emphasis in the attack will be not upon work relief but on projects that appear to involve a minimum of useful work with a maximum of public expenditure.

Something for Both Sides

Thus, each side tilting at what it thinks the most vulnerable spot in the other's armor, the debate will probably be, "A basket of groceries vs. a bunch of boondoggles." And actually, something can be said even for these aspects of the two opposing programs. For example, a basket of groceries is pretty sure to do the children some good and not be spent for drink. And on the other extreme, Mrs. Sarah G. Krusling of Ohio points out that an education project, one of the intangible, white-collar jobs, could teach an illiterate to read and write at a cost of $17, "the same amount that it costs to excavate 17 cubic yards of dirt."

Perhaps there's something in suiting the treatment to the case. But as to the general proposition, Mr. Hopkins gave it as his firm opinion "that handing out a basket of groceries week after week to people whose need is due to their failure to find a job is the most wasteful way of spending relief funds and the most outrageous way to treat the unemployed."

The argument for work relief as a preserver of the morale of the unemployed is by now familiar. The depth of its acceptance is indicated by replies to a query by the United States Conference of Mayors, "Do the unemployed want work or the dole?" A few typical comments are:

Preferable to Dole

It is of inestimable value to the nation that the unfortunates of our population retain their self-respect. There is no question in my mind that the work relief is much to be preferred to the dole.—Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago.

Employment has proved to be much the healthier way to maintain these destitute people.—George J. Zimmerman, Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.

There is no question but what the works program is superior to the dole system.—Oscar Holcombe, Mayor of Houston, Texas.

It has been very gratifying to me to find that our people do not want direct relief. They have shown that they will not accept direct relief when they can obtain work of any nature.—Charles S. Ashley, Mayor of New Bedford, Mass.

A Different View

Our experience with the work program has shown that men worthy of support are anxious to work and do not want to be charity clients.—O. M. Mosier, City Manager of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Perhaps a little surprisingly, a somewhat different view of the question is seen by social workers, who are perhaps the only authorities in more direct contact with the problem than the mayors.

"Demoralization comes from the need of relief rather than from the act of receiving the means of subsistence," declared a report of the division of government and social work of the American Association of Social Workers at the last confer-

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How One Vet Spent His Bonus

EPHRATA, Penna., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Federal Government knows what John Rauser, disabled World War veteran, did with his bonus money, because he sent in a full list of his expenditures, even to the cancelled checks.

Aside from a pair of pants and some shirts and socks he bought for himself, Mr. Rauser spent the money for his wife and five children, and paid about $300 in over-due bills.

He bought his winter's supply of coal for $39.40 and added the notation: "That worry is off my mind."

His daughter, Bertha, got a hair wave, $3; his boy, Sammy, got a wagon, $7, and another boy, John, got a $12 bicycle, and Susie, another daughter, bought the guitar she wanted for $4.90.

There were teeth for Mrs. Rauser and some other things she needed, furniture, and they bought some "more peepies" for their hen coop.

"I gave $5 to our church. It was good to me," he noted.

Seven dollars went for "my wife's aunt's bill" and a photographer was paid for a family picture the veteran wanted so long.

"The playthings I bought for my kids, I don't regret," he wrote. "It may never happen again that I can buy them presents and I feel sure you don't blame me."

H. L. Crosson, manager of the Philadelphia office of the Veterans Bureau, forwarded the account to Washington and said he used it as evidence that "veterans are dependable adults who know what it is all about."

Mr. Rauser receives $30 a month for disability; his wife earns between $8 and $9 in a garment factory.

U. S. Pays War Bonus To 20,000 Vets in Italy

ROME, Aug. 10 (AP)—Uncle Sam, carrying a mailbag, has dropped United States bonus bonds at the door of 20,000 Italo-American World War veterans.

Great is the rejoicing among scores of little villages tucked away in the Apennines. The bonus payment has brought wealth almost unheard of to many residents of these little villages, who left America after the war.

In contrast to the bonus of $30 decreed by Premier Mussolini for veterans of the Italo-Abyssinian war, the American Government's payment to its former soldiers ranges up to $1500 for some.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Aug. 11

Neutrality—Europe's State More Peaceful

Tumbling down of insurance rates against the risk of war tell that even the shrewd financial experts deem Europe's state a more peaceful one. War fears have been watered down largely because of the adherence of nine nations to a neutrality, hands-off-Spain pact. The conditions some nations imposed as the price of their neutrality are being met.

France is persuading Italy that it will give neither private nor official aid to the Liberal Spanish Government. Indications are likewise that Russia will give assurances that will satisfy Germany. There are reports that the United States will likewise be asked to join the neutrals.

There remains the drafting of the actual neutrality pact, which well may pivot around the embargoing of weapons and war materials to both Fascists and loyalists of Spain.

Spain—Rebels Defer Attack on Madrid

"Mañana"—thrice this word has set the clock for an attack on Madrid. Three times, "tomorrow" has been set as Madrid's zero hour by the Fascists and now the rebel commanders once again schedule the attack for "mañana." Loyalist troops, however, act swiftly so "mañana" will never come. They move southward to divert the northward push of General Franco's troops and the strategic town of Adamuz falls before the Government's counteroffensive.

North of Madrid, in the once-sleepy little cathedral towns and along the blue Bay of Biscay, shells roar and French peasants see the angry smoke mount skyward, whorl on whorl. Gen. Emilio Mola's forces are striving to break all Loyalist control in the northwestern provinces, the stronghold of which is San Sebastian. Mola withdraws troops from the Guadarrama, where ding-dong fighting has achieved little. The objective of this rebel offensive is to obtain access to the sea for supplies and ammunition, preparatory to the offensive against Madrid.

Olympics—Americans Win Springboard Diving

America needed a springboard to get into the Olympic spotlight, with the track and field events over.

With a springboard the United States does all right. Dick Degener, Marshall Wayne and Al Greene give the United States a clean sweep in the springboard-diving competition.

The Japanese, Peruvians and the Dutch take over the Olympic headlines. Japan wins the 800-meter freestyle relay from the United States.

The Peruvian delegation will be withdrawn, it is announced. This action arises from Peru's opposition to the ruling of the International Amateur Federation that the soccer match between Peru and Austria must be replayed. The Peruvian team won, 4 to 2. Some South American nations are siding strongly with Peru.

Team standings in swimming events:

Men—

United States 25, Japan 25, Hungary 14, Germany 7, France 3, Great Britain 1.

*Women—

Holland 17½, Japan 10, Argentina 5, Germany 4, United States 1.

*Includes only first place, won by Japan, in the 200-meter breaststroke final.

Labor—Nonpartisans Work for Roosevelt

Labor's Nonpartisan League starts its vehemently partisan role of electing President Roosevelt. The League at its conference yesterday cast fleeting glances toward 1940, when, it is told, it may form the nucleus of an independent liberal party. Today it takes its coat off and grubs. A permanent directorate of 10 will undertake the direction of the

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Rome Reported Satisfied By French Assurances On Neutrality in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 11 — Agreement on the formula of the pact of neutrality to be signed by European powers with regard to Spain was believed to be near today after the French Ambassador, Count Charles de Chambrun, had an hour's talk last night with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Italy, it is believed, is satisfied with the assurances of the French Government that even private sales of arms to the Madrid Government would be prohibited.

An understanding has also been reached on means to control arms contraband to be established along Spain's borders.

Control of Contraband

Thus the third and fourth points brought up by Premier Benito Mussolini's questionnaire would be cleared. It is presumed that the contraband control would also cover the unauthorized dispatch of airplanes either to the rebels or the Government.

One important question remains to be settled, however—what Signor Mussolini called "moral support." The Duce would like to have France put an end, both in Russia and in France, to any press campaign in favor of Madrid, and to prevent sending volunteers to the Spanish front.

May Withdraw Demand

Naturally it is difficult for the French Government to assume such obligation, particularly in view of allegations of Italian help having already reached the Spanish rebels.

There are indications that the Duce may withdraw this demand since he evidently does not want any international complications to develop from the Spanish conflict.

Spanish Rebels Capture Town Near San Sebastian

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IRUN, Spain, Aug. 11 — Spanish rebel troops today occupied Tolosa, on the road to the Bay of Biscay, resort of San Sebastian, ostensibly in a final desperate drive to wipe out

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New York Children Splash in Modern 'Swimming Holes'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Extra coats of tan were observed today on arms, shoulders and legs belonging to children who live in New York City's less-favored districts, and no great amount of speculation was necessary to determine the cause. It wasn't due alone to playing water polo with melon rinds in the turbid waters of the East River, but to the new swimming pools opened this year by the Park Department.

Since June 24, when the Hamilton Fish Swimming Pool on the Lower East Side was dedicated, 10 of the 11 pools constructed by the Park Department with WPA funds.

In describing the pools, departmental engineers claimed that they were the most modern in the world, with swimming and diving tanks designed for maximum safety of bathers. Each pool is equipped with underwater floodlights for night use.

Having a total area of 13 acres, the 11 pools have a total capacity of 14,445,000 gallons—enough to float a giant steamship or to supply a city the size of Albany with water for an entire day.

During hot, sultry days all the pools are filled with shouting, happy persons, but engineers looked ahead meanwhile to cold weather, and have planned to convert the tanks into winter sports centers.

Nations Called to Surrender Special Privileges in Egypt

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bered among the elect, but they were deprived of their privileges by the treaties of peace.

Citizens of the capitulatory states cannot be tried by the native Egyptian courts. Civil cases in which they are involved go before the so-called Mixed Courts, of which there are three of first instance with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria. The panel of judges from which these courts are chosen consists of 71 members — 48 foreigners and 23 Egyptians.

Criminal cases do not go to the Mixed Courts but to the consular court of the country of which the defendant is a citizen. This often causes much difficulty, particularly in connection with the illicit drugs traffic, since it prevents the Egyptian police dealing with peddlers of narcotics, who are generally of non-Egyptian nationality.

Different Criminal Codes

Some capitulatory countries—notably Italy and Greece—now have a special "career" judge attached to their consulates instead of leaving judicial cases in the hands of the ordinary consular staff which has no legal training. Even so, the confusion arising from having 14 different criminal codes can easily be imagined. Moreover, it has been found that there is a strong tendency for the consular authorities to shield a guilty co-national.

Another problem arising for the Egyptian authorities out of the capitulations is that the police may not effect an entry into the house of a foreigner unless accompanied by a representative from the consulate concerned. Furthermore, no direct taxation can be imposed on foreigners without the consent of all the capitulatory powers. Nor can new laws be passed touching foreigners unless this consent has first been obtained.

An American Comparison

Americans will be able to visualize the resulting situation if they picture to themselves a state of affairs in which a New Yorker, say, living in Massachusetts would not have to pay Massachusetts taxes, would be immune from trial in a Massachusetts court, be able to commit any crime within his own house without danger of interference by the police until a representative of the New York State Government had been found to accompany the officers who wanted to make the arrest.

If the offense was a criminal one, the New Yorker would be tried in a special court of his own. Otherwise the court would normally be composed of one Massachusetts judge and two judges from the other states of the Union.

A Texan, a Virginian, a Marylander and citizens of all the rest of the 48 states would enjoy similar privileges when living outside their own borders.

Confidence in Mixed Courts

That is the kind of regime which has been operating in Egypt for centuries. It originated in the days when Moslem states were ruled by ecclesiastical instead of civil law. The Turkish Sultans who formerly held Egypt encouraged foreigners to establish communities under their own laws within the Turkish Empire. In this way, trade was stimulated and mutual benefits accrued. The foreign community in Egypt today, though only numbering about 200,000, has in its hands most of the country's trade.

For the past 50 years capitulations have everywhere been steadily breaking down. The first step, so far as Egypt is concerned, was taken in 1875 with the establishment of the Mixed Tribunals. These new courts were set up as an experiment for five years but they are still in existence—though they can technically be ended on one year's notice being given. Meanwhile they have won the confidence of the native, as well as of the foreign, section of the population.

When the capitulations disappear, it is therefore expected that the judicial functions at present exercised by the Consular Courts will be transferred to some modified form of mixed court.

Social Crediters In Alberta Oust Legislator-Critic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The first serious disruption in the ranks of the Social Credit members of the Alberta Legislature took place recently when S. A. G. Barnes, Social Credit member for the city of Edmonton, was read out of the party following a legislative caucus.

Mr. Barnes had strongly protested against the method employed by Premier William Aberhart of notifying the members of his government by means of a Sunday night religious broadcast that he wished them to come to Edmonton and to give from three to six weeks' time to assist in planning and carrying out the registration of Albertans for the basic dividends. These services were to be given without cost or expense to the Government.

Could Use Recall Bill

That the members should have been notified by letter, not by radio, and that the work to be done by the members should have been more specifically outlined before they were asked to pledge their services free of charge for this undertaking was the stand taken by Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes said if his fault had been serious enough to read him out of the party, the Government should bring their Recall Bill into action to attempt to unseat him. In the last election when 27 candidates ran for the six Edmonton seats and 37,267 votes were cast, Mr. Barnes was one of the six members elected with 4476 first choice votes.

In order to recall Mr. Barnes under the terms of the Social Credit Recall Bill, it would be necessary to have 32,808 signatures or two thirds of the total voters' list in Edmonton to recall a member, this making the recall of a member difficult in the extreme.

Premier Aberhart, in explaining his action in notifying the members by radio, said he had made it quite clear that their assistance would be voluntary in the work he asked them to undertake.

Gain of Weddings In Canada Adds To Housing Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—An increasing number of young persons getting married is regarded as reflecting improving economic conditions in the Dominion. During the first half of the year, 15,798 marriages were registered in Canadian cities and towns of 10,000 population and over. This compares with 14,923 in the corresponding period of 1935, and 14,450 and 12,987 in the first half of 1934 and 1933, respectively.

During the month of June alone, 4504 marriages were registered in urban centers as compared with 4308 in June, 1935, 4051 in 1934 and 3230 in 1933. While the city of Montreal, including the adjacent municipalities on Montreal Island, leads all other cities in the number of marriages, namely, 847, with Toronto taking second place with 826, the city of Winnipeg leads all centers in the increase over last year. Winnipeg reported 315 marriages in June, an increase of 74, while Vancouver registered an increase of 55 to 288.

With the increasing number of marriages, together with the large number of young couples who, through increasing employment, are able to branch out in a home of their own, the housing problem in Canada is becoming more pronounced.

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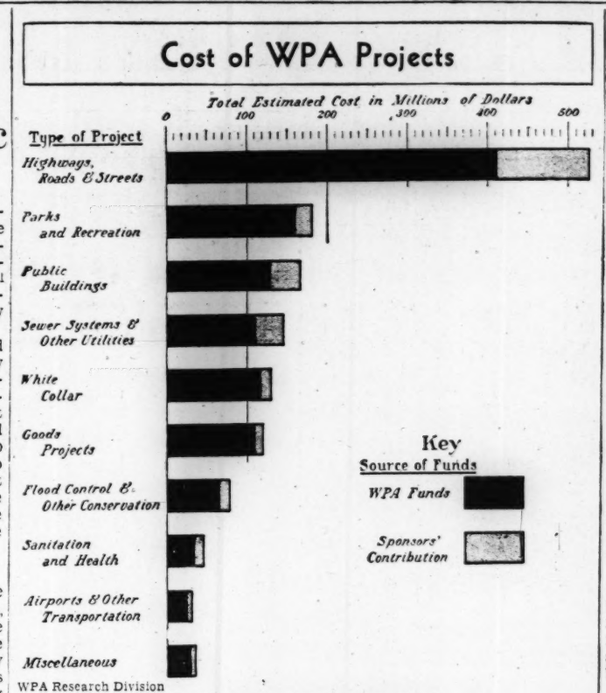

Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

ence of the association. On this premise the report continued:

"The morale value of work is impaired by making relief need the basis of eligibility. The same rule applies to made work, unnecessary work, padded crews, etc., all of which are of doubtful value to workers.

In other words if a man is a competent worker, he knows whether he's earning his money or not, and loafing on a job is not much more edifying than loafing elsewhere.

The social workers, of course, do not deny, but rather take as elementary, that occupation is preferable to idleness. But they point out qualifications and requirements in a work program, and speakers at their conference recommended first a basic relief program of subsistence allowances and then a work program giving as much employment as possible on a basis of merit and not of need.

Relative cost undeniably favors direct cash relief as compared to work relief. Mr. Hopkins testified before the House Appropriations Committee that, including purchase of materials, administrative overhead and so forth, the cost of working a man in the WPA amounted in all to an average of about $80 a month, of which the Federal Government supplied $65 and the state or municipality $15.

Cost of Home Relief

He later submitted a table showing that under FERA the average total cost per emergency relief case was $33.66 a month. This was for direct home relief.

Is work relief then worth more than twice as much as relief without work? An answer has to take into account not only the asserted benefit to the worker in morale but also the value to the community of the work that has been done—work that would not have been done if the dole had been paid for mere idleness.

The relief administrator estimates that at least $5,000,000,000 will be added to the national wealth of the United States through completion of the work relief program for which Congress appropriated $4,000,000,000 a year and a half ago. His figures contemplate that $3,585,000,000 will be represented in actual value of construction, some of it contributed to by local resources, and that the remainder will be made up in increased property values or productive capacity.

Improving the Roads

As to the nature of these improvements the WPA presented a table of projects approved by it up to March 16, this year. In this the largest single item was for farm-to-market and other secondary roads. This represented nearly 12 per cent of the total allocations. About two out of every three farmers depend on unimproved roads to get their crops out, to get the children to school and to receive their mail. The improvement of these roads involves a large amount of labor in proportion to materials needed.

Streets and alleys, sidewalks, curbs and paths represented another 11 per cent of the WPA outlay; roadside improvements, 4 per cent; grade-crossing eliminations, bridges and viaducts, 3 per cent; other road or highway projects, 9 per cent. Thus, about 37 per cent in all was for roads, streets and highway improvements.

By groups, public buildings accounted for nearly 12 per cent, and parks and recreation facilities a little more than that amount. Sewers, utilities and sanitation projects took 13 per cent. White-collar pojects, including those chiefly criticized as boondoggling, took less than 9 per cent; goods projects, such as sewing and canning, less than 8 per cent; conservation, including irrigation and flood control, 5½ per cent; airports, 2 per cent, and miscellaneous, 2½ per cent.

Though this was cited as showing the small proportion of nontangible or boondoggling projects, critics of the Administration have pointed out cases of what they consider to be sheer waste of taxpayers' money in many of these categories.

The Republican National Congressional Committee issued a booklet in which the WPA is charged with an orgy of spending as follows:

Golf Course but No Golfers

A golf course where there are no players, a water hole on a fox farm, drainage for a piggery, eurythmic and tap dancing, paintings for jails, improvement of a race-track, rat extermination in Cleveland, street paving for a town in Texas without local contribution, and a $14,762 lily pond for Placerville, Calif.

Description of many of these fishy-appearing projects appeared first in a series in the New York Sun. The first one read as follows:

"Out in Yavapi County, Arizona, are two unincorporated communities known as Skull Valley and Yava. Sometimes the 80 residents of Skull Valley like to call on their friends in Yava. Other times some of the 75 residents of Yava journey Skull Valley-ward.

Ironing Out a Road

"The road between the two metropolises is rough, and often irritates the disposition of irascible travelers. So the New Dealers are going to improve the road. Cost to the Government, $81,611; cost to Skull Valley and Yava, Ohio."

The WPA, however, replied with a report on 19 of the projects thus ridiculed and indicated there was something more to be said for them. The Yavapi County road, according to its sponsors, serves the largest cattle, goat and mining districts in the county. One gold mining company alone freights more than 500 tons of concentrates and 100 tons of supplies over the road monthly. The area also raises fruit, poultry and garden produce for Prescott and Phoenix. The road is a link in a main county road and carries tourists to the Prescott National Forest, it was said. Moreover, the county contributed $13,365.

For Sounder Tax Basis

In answer to a satirical jingle on the project to measure the cubic contents of buildings in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the tax assessment board for the county stated that the investigators are checking some 250,000 buildings in the city of Pittsburgh to determine a uniform and systematic basis for assessment which, it is believed, will tend to give investors greater security as to tax methods, place municipal finances on a sounder basis and make permanently for more just assessments as between business property and homes.

When the town of Vienna, South Dakota, was ridiculed for having to relocate its town hall as a means of spending money, it turned out that the town hall was an abandoned depot of the Great Northern Railway, and had to be moved for purposes of safety and to get it off railroad land.

In all probability there are numerous cases of waste, extravagance, misjudgment, politics, indulgence of local pride and padding of the work rolls among the many thousands of projects that have been very rapidly approved. But the WPA insists that there is nevertheless a great deal of boon in boondoggling.

Acreage Widens as Spaces Open

Motorist May Beguile Drive by Guessing At Value of Lands

Wide Open Spaces
Third of Six Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The "wide open spaces" begin for the touring motorist out beyond the city and its suburbs, beyond the market gardens and truck farms, out where the land is owned, leased, or worked "on shares," and is referred to in blocks or divisions, such as the "North Forty," the "East Eighty," or the "Back Wood Lot." And out in what the natives regard as real country, the land is "cropped" on the scale of hundreds of acres. A friend recently told of a rancher, who, standing on his front doorstep, remarked:

"Do you see that fence-post and the fence running off to the north? Well, that fence runs straight north 200 miles; then straight east 200 miles; then straight south 200 miles; and then straight west 200 miles back to this post."

Forty thousand square miles of ranch land! And all fenced in!

But down in Texas they tell of a man, whose house is 150 miles from the highway; and he is planning to move it back, because he is disturbed by the noise of the trucks going by. A truly sad (!) case.

Price Calculations

In proximity to the cities from which the people spill out for holidays and week ends, the acreage in farm units is modest. For the most part, 100 acres is a "good-sized farm," and 200 acres makes a "big one." Their values in price per acre depend upon the conditions, what crops can be raised successfully, nearness to shipping points, and the general conditions which are so important in determining the price of anything from a suit of clothes to a diamond. Much interesting and entertaining thought may be given to "guessing," if one wishes to put it that way, how much the farms one is passing might "bring" in the market.

It is interesting also to try an estimate of how well the farmer regards his farm, and the pride he may or may not be taking in "keeping it up," as they say among themselves. Is his work always well done? Are the furrows in his plowing straight, and the turned-over layers smooth and resting evenly one against the other? Have the stones and stumps not only been cleared off, but disposed of, the stones in walls or fences, and the stumps piled for drying out and burning?

If the farmer is "dragging" or harrowing when one is driving past, how well is he doing the work? Does he "lap his work"; that is, does he make sure on each trip across the field to cover a bit of the soil covered on the opposite trip across, thus avoiding any "lazy man's patches" or places where the harrow has not touched? One may also be interested in watching to see how he "spares his team," letting the horses "slow up" in the hard places, and letting them "take it easy" on the turns at the ends of the trips across the field. And, by the way, a tractor can be "spared" and gasoline saved with the same sort of good care the farmer would give his horses. It makes no difference in economy of operation because a horse is made of flesh and eats hay, and a tractor is made of iron and eats gas and oil.

It is not always easy to judge the farmer's interest and efficiency by the appearance of his farm buildings. It has always been the practice of farmers to leave "fixing up the house" until the last. The barns, stock sheds and poultry houses have received first consideration; and usually in the order named. The first thought has always been, "I've got to get my crops in, I must get that corn cultivated, I must get my hay in." Then the same for the wheat, the fall plowing and seeding, the corn harvesting, or picking the apples; and so on, until the chill of early winter stops the round of "profit-taking" from the soil in order to make payments on the mortgage and to buy some new machines and tools. Then if there is any time and money left, thought is given to "fixing up the place."

Women Read and Plan

Changes are taking place rapidly, however, in this old-time practice. The farmer's wife is reading the

By a Staff Artist

At Work and Listening

Whether Team or Tractor, Field Power Demands Economical Use

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papers and magazines (we hope among them the Monitor) and listening in during the day "on the radio." She is setting up her budgets out of the sales of eggs, milk, and butter to improve the working equipment of her domain within and around the house. It may be possible, but hardly probable, that there is yet a housewife situated like one who was found in a canvass of domestic conditions made 10 years or more ago. This woman, when asked what she would like most to have in the way of equipment to make her work easier, said: "I wish I could have another pail; then I could carry two pails of water at a time from the spring, and not have to go so often!"

Next article in this series appears on Aug. 18

Spanish Loyalists Gain Against Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

Badajoz, near the Portuguese frontier in southern Spain.

Formal organization of the new militia of the Left Republican Party was to be completed at ceremonies today in Madrid when volunteer soldiers and officers swear allegiance to the Government.

Bitter fighting continued between the opposing armies in the Guadarrama mountain passes while Loyalists reported fresh advances in other northern sectors.

Lieutenant Berdejo, commanding a column near Avila, returned to the Sierra Leftist headquarters with news of a "successful advance" against rebel patrols in the region.

Granada Besieged by Loyalists

New columns of militia left Berja, Adra, Castell de Ferro and Larabiti in Almeria Province to join the Leftist troops besieging Granada.

Government bombardment of the historic old capital already has begun, reports from southern rebel headquarters declared.

Shells from Leftist artillery were reported to have fallen on the Alhambra, famous fourteenth-century palace of Moorish kings. The Alhambra stands on a hill overlooking Granada.

Rebel forces continued a siege in north central Spain, concentrating troops around San Sebastian and Irun.

"War zones" were declared by the War Ministry to include Huelva in extreme southwestern Spain; Cadiz, the southern tip of the peninsula; the Balearic Islands, and three provinces in the extreme northwestern corner—Corina, Luco and Pontevedra.

Soldiers discharged from infantry regiments in 1934 and 1935 were ordered to report for duty at barracks in the capital.

The Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees expressed its loyalty to the Republic, condemned the military uprising, and declared its members would defend the Republican Constitution to the end.

Trial of Rebels Delayed

The trial of two rebel leaders at Barcelona—Gen. Manuel Goded and General Burriel—was delayed to allow the prisoners' counsel additional time to prepare a defense.

The rebels were being tried by the Catalan war council meeting aboard the prison ship Uruguay in Barcelona Harbor. Col. Guillerom Pena Cusi presided over the tribunal which also included four lieutenant colonels and one major.

As the session started Diaz Merre, Government prosecutor, and Diran Docon, representing the Catalan Government, demanded the capital penalty for the two generals as leaders in the rebellion.

Staff Major Antoine Aymat Mareca, appointed to defend Goded and Burriel, based his plea on the grounds the military commanders were only the agents in Barcelona of the true leaders of the uprising.

The court granted Major Aymat Mareca additional time to study the case.

Premier Confident

José Giral Pereira, the Premier, expressed confidence that within a few hours the whole situation in the civil war would change in such fashion as to make government victory inevitable.

Loyalists claimed to have blown up the electric power plant near Avila during yesterday's attack, depriving the rebels of power to pump water, and to have captured Santa Fe, a town seven miles west of Granada. Loyal fliers said they showered bombs on the Granada rebel barracks in Spain's deep south.

The Government announced loyalist patrols had reached within six miles of Saragossa, in the northeast.

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Germany in Summer Garb Offers Visitor Rare Charm

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

BERLIN—The summer now is in full sway in Germany and travel bureaus are beehives of activity. Recently while seeking information I gazed at the numerous booklets and leaflets offering to cater for my summer holidays, and was amazed at the numerous resorts and the varied forms of entertainment and rest which Germany offers. Did I want a quiet time in the country or by the sea? Should I combine it with a musical or dramatic festival? Did I want to lose myself in historical lore, or perhaps, devote part of my time to new social developments in the Third Reich? These questions which immediately presented themselves served to indicate the manysidedness of this great country.

Germany, it is hardly necessary to say, must be known to the traveler who claims to know Europe. This country occupies so large and important a part of this continent, and contains so much of its finest scenery that it cannot be ignored. In fact, it is almost impossible to travel easily from North to South, or East to West across Europe without crossing and recrossing its frontiers. In addition, this country is the center of a culture which has so influenced and is likely again to influence human development that it cannot be ignored.

* * *

To obtain a passing acquaintance with Germany is simple enough. But to get a comprehensive picture of its varied forms of natural beauty, to appraise the various stages of cultural development in different parts and to understand its people requires time and patience. Yet such an end is worth much striving and brings its own recompense—a thousandfold!

The traveler with "no time" and the traveler with "time and to spare" are both catered to in this country. Nowhere else in Europe are air-travel services so well developed. The considerable speeding up on the railways now enables a person to get from Berlin to Hamburg—188 miles—in 135 minutes, to Cologne in five hours, and to Munich in six and one-half hours. If, on the other hand, you wish to take things leisurely, there is a network of autobus services between all the principal towns, and steamship services on most of the rivers. Should you desire to drive your own auto, there are many fine new roads, forming part of the network which ultimately will link the whole country, which already are open to traffic.

* * *

The foreigner who may have contemplated coming to Germany, but who has hesitated because of strict foreign-exchange regulations, need have no fear of difficulties, provided he follows the simple instructions supplied him when he receives his Travel Mark cheques. By this means he obtains an exchange rate so favorable as to permit him to spend a holiday here as cheaply as anywhere in Europe. His standard of comfort, whether it be the most exacting or the simplest, can be met. He can live in luxury at modern hotels or at a minimum of cost in one of the Youth Hostels (Jugendherberge) to be found almost everywhere. And the German is a fine host. You are welcome to his country and he will do everything to make you happy. Nowadays, more than ever, he is anxious for you to see that, whatever you may think of his politics, the beauties of his country and his own kindly feelings are unchanged.

The tourist who lands at Hamburg or Bremen has the choice of making his acquaintance with medieval times by visiting some of the old Hanseatic ports and of getting to know the bracing North Sea isles of Helgoland, Sylt and Norderney; or, he may pass immediately through the Lüneburger Heide into the "Weserbergland" where typical German scenery and hospitable inhabitants await him. This German landscape is a romantic idyll characterized by wide meadows, gentle hills and leafy pine-needle forests. Wander a while through Hameln with the Pied Piper, or through the delightful streets of Celle with their many fine half-timbered houses, and stand in the Rathaus Square, before the Knochenhauerhaus at Hildesheim in the moonlight, and you feel you are in the real home of German romance, where these stones laid one upon another centuries ago are one with wood and field, river and hill, embodying the same legends and fables.

* * *

From the Porta Westfalica to the Rhine via Hanover is only a few hours' run by rail, but in this short time you pass through Germany's most highly industrialized area, Rhine-Westphalia, on your way to Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen. They conjure up pictures of coal-black districts like the Black Country in England, but in reality they are encircled in green and give the Anglo-Saxon an idea of what town-planning can do, even in a mining area.

* * *

The Rhine needs no introduction. German poets from time immemorial have sung its praises and probably no river the world over is better known, particularly the stretch from Cologne to Mainz. If time is precious, it is better to go down the river, but if not, then take the ship and lazily allow it to pull you up to Mainz, through miles of delightful scenery, where every bend of the stream brings new evidences of nature's beauty and also of man's pertinacity in the vineyards, which climb to the very cliff tops.

At first, the river runs across a wide plain, and hardly have the towers of Cologne Cathedral and the Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge disappeared than you are at Bonn, the home of Beethoven and Ernst Moritz Arndt, the poet. Gradually, the river banks rise higher, until you are enclosed between high walls and kept busy noting the beauty spots and monuments which symbolize historic deeds in this much-fought-for river. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitenstein, the "German Corner" at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle will whet your appetite for the more beautiful scenery as you pass Boppard, Rheinfels and the Lorelei Rocks. Probably the German students no longer sing to the Rhine pixies Heine's famous song, "Ich weiss nicht, was soll es bedeuten," as they pass the rocks, but the ship beckons you on to Bacharach, Bingen and Mouse Tower, to Ehrenfels and past Wiesbaden when the dome of Mainz Cathedral comes in sight.

* * *

But beautiful as is the Rhine, many probably would prefer to hike along the Bergstrasse between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, on into the lower Neckar Valley and then to such delightful little spas as Friedrichshafen and Lindau, on Lake Constance. Many will want to stay awhile at Heidelberg, to enjoy the never-to-be-forgotten impression of the view from the castle ruins on a summer's evening as the mist rises gently over the Neckar and the lights of the city come out one by one, or perhaps to go south to Freiburg in Breisgau. Yes, that too is lovely, but give me the Bergstrasse, with its chestnut blossoms in the spring and in summer.

"Where strawberries wild in the woodland grow,
And the cherry-tree branches are bending low."

* * *

If the traveler crosses from Württemberg into Bavaria, it will be hard to keep him from spending the rest of his holiday there. The undulating plains of North Germany, which are interrupted by the "Mittelgebirge" of the Harz Mountains and the Thuringian and Black Forests, here rise in the Zugspitze to about 10,000 feet and form an outpost of the Alps. Here are mountain villages with houses fashioned after the Swiss style. With mountain lakes like the Konigssee, Chiemsee and the Starnberger-see in which to bathe or canoe or travel leisurely in paddle-steamers from one delightful spot to another, the traveler will find a real change from the busy life of the towns. To sit quietly of an evening in the hotel dining room and listen to the dialect, observe the peculiar customs of the locality and retire to bed only after the "Schuhplattler" (step-dancers) have danced and danced until not only their feet but the hands of the accompanying zither player will respond no more, is an experience which is its own recommendation.

* * *

Bavaria brings with it memories of Old World cities like Nuremberg, Rothenburg and Dinkelsbühl, some of the finest examples of Gothic and medieval architecture, of Bamberg with its inspiring Gothic cathedral, of Regensburg (and the Valhalla), and of Augsburg and Ingolstadt, not to mention Munich and all it has to offer the traveler. All these places are within a few hours' run of each other, and the auto traveler who either makes Munich his center or goes to Bayreuth for the Wagner festival can include them all in a few days and at very little cost.

* * *

Mention of city architecture recalls the fact that Germany has a diversity of examples of all types that is rarely found in any other country. In fact, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that each of the leading cities has its own peculiar character. This is due to the centuries-old political divisions which were partially removed in 1871, and completely, in 1933, by Herr Hitler. Here are cities like Trier, Worms, Aachen, parts of which date from Roman times, Gothic and medieval cities like Nuremberg in the South and Hildesheim, Hameln and Brunswick in North Germany. These again, have later rivals in Dresden, Bayreuth and Munich, which in turn serve as steppingstones to cities like Stuttgart and Berlin, with their fine broad streets and modern housing settlements.

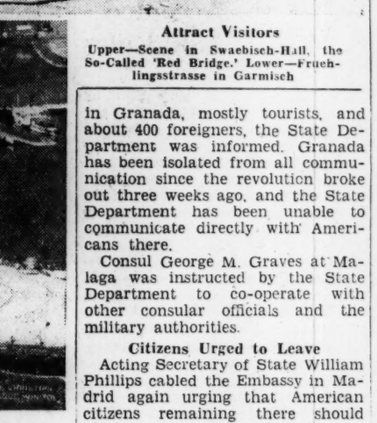
* * *

The Harz Mountains and Thuringia call temptingly to the traveler, while the artistic and architectural treasures of Dresden and the natural beauty of the Saxon Switzerland from Schandau to the borders of Bohemia hardly can be neglected.

Where Rhenish Castle and Alpine Chalet Vie in Hospitality

Rivers Have Appeal
Upper—Nuremberg, on the River Pegnitz. Lower—Colorful Costumes Are Seen Upon the Watercourses

Courtesy German Tourist Information Office
Confluence of the Rhine and Moselle
Das Deutsche Eck, Showing the Statue of Wilhelm I, Founder of the German Empire



Attract Visitors
Upper—Scene in Swaebisch-Hall, the So-Called 'Red Bridge.' Lower—Fruehlingsstrasse in Garmisch

U. S. Barred by Law From Neutral Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

interdiction of the State Department difficult.

Congress passed a neutrality law at the last session which puts armament exports under a licensing system. At the discretion of the President and State Department it would be possible to forbid arms exports under certain circumstances. But this would apply with two important qualifications, (1) only in the case of two separate warring powers, as in the Italian-Ethiopian conflict; and (2) only as to certain specified articles of war, not including raw materials.

The conflict in Spain is not between rival nations, but between rival factions, and there is nothing in the law to give the President or State Department authority to ban arms exports.

However, the President has tremendous moral authority to prevent such exports.

No Shipments Likely

There is every indication here that despite anything in the regulations or in the laws, arms and ammunition are not going to be shipped to the Spanish factions by private firms, and that the United States Government will do everything in its power to co-operate with Europe in keeping the peace.

As a matter of fact the application of private United States firms for licenses to export arms to Spain, which were fairly common up to the outbreak of hostilities, have ceased. There have been at least half a dozen of these in the year to date. Since hostilities the State Department has granted no licenses, and there have been no applications, nor are there likely to be any.

Behind the scenes it is felt that most American munitions makers might hesitate before insisting on their legal right to export arms to Spain at this moment even if they so desired. Th legal right undoubtedly exists. If the application for licenses were made, the law specifically says that—conditions having been met—the applications must be granted.

But there is little expectation of such applications. For besides the moral deterrent there is the factor of good business. American munitions firms are not in the habit of giving away their goods. The credit of both Spanish Government and Spanish rebels is down. It is questionable whether either side could pay for any American weapons under existing conditions.

Further, while both factions want arms, they want them quickly. And despite all the European agreements that have or will be made, the fact remains that arms will continue to reach Spain so long as the civil war continues. But they will come from nearer sources than the United States—sources which have an interest in the outcome and will take a financial risk, or sources possessing means of obtaining direct payment.

If necessary and desirable, the President could, of course, issue a public appeal against such exports. In the Ethiopian crisis Mr. Roosevelt issued an appeal to withhold unusual exports of those raw materials from the belligerents which were not banned under the neutrality law—copper, iron and steel scrap, petroleum and trucks. This application of moral pressure had its effect. Mr. Roosevelt could repeat such an appeal in the address this week at Chautauqua, N. Y., when, it is announced, he will speak on "foreign affairs." But for the moment the State Department professes to know of no move to bring it into the European neutrality guarantee group.

Truce Sought

The Spanish Government at Madrid is atempting to arrange with the rebel leaders at Granada for a suspension of hostilities to permit evacuation of foreigners from that tourist mecca, the State Department was advised this noon.

There are 20 or more Americans in Granada, mostly tourists, and about 400 foreigners, the State Department was informed. Granada has been isolated from all communication since the revolution broke out three weeks ago, and the State Department has been unable to communicate directly with Americans there.

Consul George M. Graves at Malaga was instructed by the State Department to co-operate with other consular officials and the military authorities.

Citizens Urged to Leave

Acting Secretary of State William Phillips cabled the Embassy in Madrid again urging that American citizens remaining there should evacuate as quickly as possible.

At the State Department, it was said that Mr. Phillips's appeal applied to all Americans in Spain, wherever located.

It was learned that State Department officials are becoming increasingly alarmed for the safety of American nationals in Madrid, believing that a possible bombardment of the capital may be imminent and that the railway line to Valencia on the Mediterranean coast may be interrupted at any time.

Most of Dude Ranches Out of Drought Region

Vacationists who had planned to spend their holidays at a dude ranch, but have hesitated to make reservations because of the impression that these resorts are in the drought area, will be glad to learn that the arid condition has not effected the majority of these ranches.

Reports from various dude ranches reveal that most ranches are in the wooded mountain sections where the countryside has remained green. Rainfall has been normal about most of the ranches, according to reports from ranger stations.

Grand Jury Calls Vigilantes To Assist in Drive on Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Organization of a committee of vigilantes to combat vice and racketeering in the nation's largest city was proceeding today under the leadership of a special New York County grand jury, which retired last week after sitting for six months during the Lucania vice prosecution.

Calling for a group of citizens to investigate the criminal courts and oversee the activities of prosecuting agencies, the movement would cover the entire city of 7,360,000 persons, according to tentative plans. At present the city's special drive against racketeering is confined to Manhattan, although the Drukman murder inquiry has been directed against corruption of public officials in Brooklyn.

Recommendations for the formation of the citizens' group were made by the New York County jury in a presentment to Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook, and bore fruit almost immediately in special action by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

To hasten the work of the vigilantes, Mayor LaGuardia invited Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, in charge of the New York County drive upon rackets, and several prominent citizens to meet with him this afternoon at the summer city hall in Pelham Bay Park, the Bronx.

Among those receiving invitations to this organization committee were:

Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

Harry F. Guggenheim, former Ambassador to Cuba.

Lee T. Smith, president of the Grand Jurors' Association of New York County.

Sol M. Strook, philanthropist.

Throop M. Wilder, foreman of the grand jury which recommended organization of the committee.

Four objectives for the committee were suggested by the grand jury in its presentment. They were:

1. To crystallize civic moral support in the work of law enforcement.
2. To insure the provision of adequate protection for citizens who testify in criminal cases.
3. To aid the law enforcement officials in causing those who obstruct justice by wilfully withholding essential information, to divulge such information.
4. To convince business men and others that concern for their business or their personal safety need not cause them to hesitate in assisting the machinery of the law, and that in giving their testimony they will have adequate protection.

Reluctance of business men to furnish information to the staff of investigators under Mr. Dewey is said to have been one of the major obstacles to successful prosecution of industrial rackets here. Contempt-of-court sentences have already been imposed upon four witnesses for such an attitude.

Mr. Dewey's staff at present is investigating at least 10 trade rackets. It was reinforced on Aug. 5, when two new special grand juries were convened.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

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4. No answer required.
5. In D O lent (Indolent).

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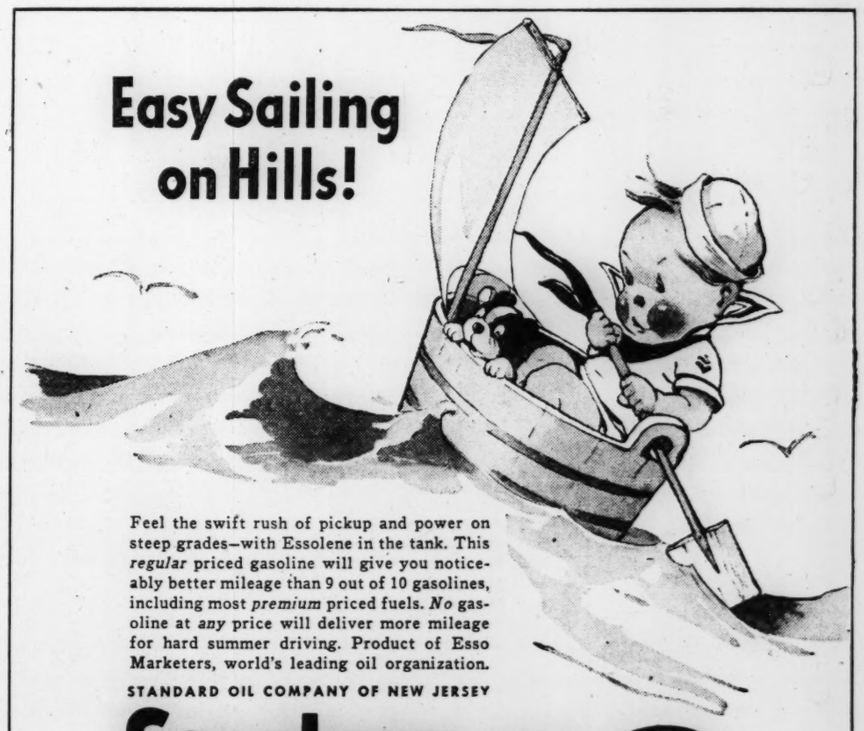

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Japan's Relay Team Takes Final—German Crews Capture Three Heats at Grunau

United States Divers Sweep Their Event

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—Japan's crack combination won the Olympic 800-meter freestyle relay from the United States today after Dick Degener, Marshall Wayne and Al Greene had given America a clean sweep of the first three places in the springboard diving finals.

Despite a devised American lineup, the Japanese quartet of Masanori Yusa, Shigeo Sugiura, Shoji Taguchi and Shigeo Arai captured the relay by a 15-meter margin.

The American combination, in order, was made up of Ralph Flanagan of Miami, Fla., Johnny Macionis of Yale, Paul Wolf of Los Angeles, and Jack Medica of Seattle. Macionis and Flanagan were replacements for Charles Hutter of Cambridge and Ralph Gilman of Alameda, Calif., who had teamed up with Wolf and Medica in the trials yesterday.

Japan Took Lead

Yusa gave Japan a one-length lead over Flanagan on the first leg of the relay and his team-mates added steadily to that advantage the rest of the way.

Clocked in 8m. 51.5s., the Japanese clipped 4.6s. off the new world and Olympic record of 8:56.1 they set yesterday in the trials. The listed world and Olympic record, also held by Japan, is 8:58.4.

America, clocked in 9:03.2, never could threaten the Japanese aces but held second place easily from the challenge of Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and Sweden, which trailed in that order.

Setting a pace which the Americans never came close to matching, the Japanese quartet swam the 200-meter legs in the following times: Yusa, 2:13.4; Sigiura, 2:11.9; Taguchi, 2:13.0, and Arai, 2:13.2.

Japanese Girl Wins

Rivaling the feat of the sons of Nippon, Hideko Maehata of Japan annexed the women's 200-meter breaststroke championship, beating Martha Genenger of Geremany by one foot.

Miss Maehata and Miss Genenger waged a duel down the final stretch in the 200-meter breaststroke final that had every one of the 20,000 spectators standing on their seats and yelling.

The Japanese girl, second to Clare Dennis of Australia in the 1932 Olympic final, led by a foot going into the last 50 meters and clung tenaciously to that margin to the finish. Inge Seerenson of Denmark finished third, with Hannie Hoelzner of Germany and Johanna Waalberg, Holland, tied for fourth.

Miss Maehata's time was 3m. 3.6s., well below the listed Olympic standard of 3m. 6.3s. established by Miss Dennis four years ago but failing to approach the new Olympic standard the Japanese girl set at 3m. 1.9s in the preliminary trials.

Clean Sweep for U. S.

A clean sweep of the springboard diving finals, led by Dick Degener of Detroit, gave the United States its first gold medal of Olympic aquatic competition today as two Americans qualified for the 400-meter freestyle finals and two others captured preliminary heats in women's 100-meter backstroke competition.

Degener and Marshall Wayne of Miami, Fla., waged a close duel for the springboard title, but the Detroiter finally emerged victorious by the narrow margin of 4.01 points. Degener wound up with a total of 163.57 points for the two-day program of five compulsory and five optional dives and Wayne with 159.56. Al Greene of Chicago wound up in third place with 146.29 points, thus giving the United States its second successive clean sweep in the springboard event. Mickey Galitzen, Harold Smith and Degener finished in that order at Los Angeles four years ago.

Wayne lost his chance to pass Degener on his next to last optional and told the Associated Press afterward that he was much disappointed that the judges had given him so low a score on it.

"Something Wrong"

"It felt right to me," the Miamian said, "but there must have been something wrong. That's the way Dick and I dive all the time. We usually are surprised if more than a point separates us at the finish." Wayne and Degener did exactly the same repertory of optional dives.

Trailing the three Americans were Shibahara, Japan, 144.92 points; Weiss, Germany, 141.24; Esser, Germany, 137.99; and Mahraun, Germany, 134.61.

Meanwhile, Jack Medica of Seattle and Ralph Flanagan of Miami qualified for the 400-meter freestyle finals, but Johnny Macionis of Yale was eliminated. Medica raced to a dead heat with Shozo Makino in the second semi-final after Flanagan had finished second to Shumpei Uto, Japan's new Olympic record-holder at the distance, in the first semifinal.

Massachusetts Girl Wins

Alice Bridges of Uxbridge, Mass., and Edith Motridge Segal won their heats in the 100-meter backstroke event for women and qualified for the finals. An interested spectator was the 1932 champion, Eleanor Holm Jarrett, who lost her place on the American team. Eleanor's Olympic record of 1m. 18.3s. went by the boards in the opening heat which Miss Senff of Holland won in 1:16.6.

Mrs. Segal walked away with the third and final heat, beating Rita Mastenbroek of Holland, the new Olympic 100-meter freestyle champion and popular favorite to add the backstroke title to her collection.

Mrs. Segal's time, 1:21.0, was slow compared with the other heats but she took things easy in the final 25 meters when she had the race in hand. Miss Mastenbroek was clocked in 1:22.0 with Miss Hancock of Great Britain third in 1:23.6.

Olympic Swimming

By the Associated Press

(Unofficial team standing, points on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis)

Men

United States	25
Japan	25
Hungary	14
Germany	7
France	3
Great Britain	1

Women

Holland	17½
Germany	11½
Japan	10
Argentina	5
Denmark	4
United States	1
Great Britain	1

Springboard Diving Finals

Won by Dick Degener, United States, 163.57 points; second Marshall Wayne, United States, 159.56; third, Al Greene, United States, 146.29; fourth, Shibahara, Japan, 144.92; fifth, Weiss, Germany, 141.24; sixth, Esser, Germany, 137.99; seventh, Mahraun, Germany, 134.61; eighth, Koyanagi, Japan, 133.07.

Men's 400-Meter Freestyle Semifinals (First Three in Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Finals)

First Semifinal—Won by Uto, Japan, 4m. 48.4s.; second, Ralph Flanagan, United States, 4m. 54.9s.; third, Negami, Japan, 4m. 55.4s.; fourth, John Macionis, United States, 4m. 56.4s.; fifth, Freese, Germany; sixth, Pirie, Canada.

Second Semifinal—Dead heat for first place between Jack Medica, U. S., and Makino, Japan, 4m. 48.4s.; third, Taris, France, 4m. 54.6s.; fourth, Leivers, Great Britain, 4m. 55.7s.; fifth, Arendt, Germany; sixth, Pryzwara, Germany. (Leivers fastest fourth qualified for final).

Women's 100-Meter Backstroke Trials (First four in each heat qualify for semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Senff, Holland, 1m. 16.6s. (new Olympic record; old record 1m. 18.3 set by Eleanor Holm Jarrett in 1932); second, Brunstroem, Denmark, 1m. 20.4s.; third, Frampton, Great Britain, 1m. 20.9s.; fourth, Stolte, Germany, 1m. 23.1s.; fifth, McKay, Australia; sixth Gyorfy, Hungary; seventh, Oxenbury, Canada; eighth, Lenk, Brazil.

Second Heat—Won by Alice Bridges, United States, 1m. 19.2s.; second, Kermester, Holland, 1:21.2; third, Harding, Great Britain, 1:22.1; fourth, Norton, Australia, 1:22.9; fifth, Rupke, Germany; sixth, Blondeau, France; seventh, Wagner, Austria.

Third Heat—Won by Edith Motridge Segal, United States, 1:21.0; second, Mastenbroek, Holland, 1:22.0; third, Hancock, Great Britain, 1:23.6; fourth, Nielsen, Denmark, 1:25.3; fifth, McConkey, Canada; sixth, Yeung, China.

Men's 800-Meter Relay Final

Won by Japan (Yuba, Sugiura, Tabuchi, Arai), 8m. 51.5s. (New world and Olympic record); second, United States (Flanagan, Macionis, Wolf, Medica), 9m. 3.2s.; third, Hungary, 9m. 12.4s.; fourth, France, 9m. 18.2s.; fifth, Germany, 9m. 19s.; sixth, Great Britain, 9m. 21.5s.; seventh, Canada, 9m. 37.5s.; eighth, Sweden, 9m. 46.8s.

Women's 200-Meter Breaststroke Final

Won by Hideko Maehata, Japan, 3m. 3.6s.; second, Martha Genenger, Germany, 3m. 4.2s.; third, Inge Soerenson, Denmark, 3m. 7.8s.; tied for fourth, Hanni Hoelzner, Germany, and Johanna Waalberg, Holland, 3m. 9.5s.; sixth, D. Storey, Great Britain, 3m. 9.7s.; seventh, Jeanette Kastein, Holland, 3m. 12.8s.

U. S. Barnstormers Win Top Honors In Meet at Dresden

DRESDEN, Ger., Aug. 11 (AP)—A group of barnstorming American track and field stars won five events to take top honors in a meet here last night.

Delos Thurber of Los Angeles and Sam Francis of Lincoln, Neb., in the field events, and John Woodruff of Connellsville, Penna., Glenn Cunningham of Lawrence, Kan., and Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., turned in the American victories.

Thurber high jumped 1.95 meters (6ft. 4¾in.) to defeat Kimio Yada of Japan. The German discus thrower Willi Schroeder made a toss of 47 meters (154ft. 2 7-6in.) to beat out Gordon Dunn of Fresno, Calif., but finished third behind Francis and Dunn in the shotput. Francis tossed the shot 15.19 meters (49ft. 10in.) and Dunn 14.77 (48ft. 5in.), while Schroeder's best was 13.73 (45ft. 1in.).

Woodruff came through with a finishing spurt to win the 800-meter run in 1:52.5 while Cunningham easily triumphed in the 1500-meter in the time of 3:59.1.

Helen Stephens equaled her Olympic winning time of 11.5s. in capturing the 100-meter dash from her American-Polish rival, Stella Walsh, who was timed in 11.8, and Kaethe Krauss of Germany. The German girl, Gisela Mauermayer, threw the discus 47.91 meters (157ft. 2in.), somewhat better than the Olympic distance, for an easy victory.

Olympic Yacht Races Await Committee Ruling

KIEL, Germany, Aug. 11 (AP)—A quarrel among the contestants today caused postponement of sail-offs for the Olympic six-meter and eight-meter yachting championships.

Unable to come to a decision regarding protests submitted against certain entrants, the sailing committee decided to call off the day's program pending a final ruling.

There were indications the finals might be called off altogether. The committee would not divulge the nature of the protests nor identify those who filed them, but it was learned from a reliable source that charges of professionalism were involved.

Great Britain, Norway and Italy were to have sailed off their first-place tie in the six-meter division and Sweden and Italy in the eight-meter class. Holland and Germany divided the other two titles, Holland winning the monotype division and Germany taking the star class.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Averill, Ind'ns	108	440	96	168	.382
Mize, Cards	79	243	55	92	.379
Gehrig, Yanks	107	496	130	154	.379
Appling, W. Sox	94	361	73	136	.377
Medwick, Cards	107	444	76	160	.360
P. Waner, Pi'tes	99	395	66	141	.357

American Association

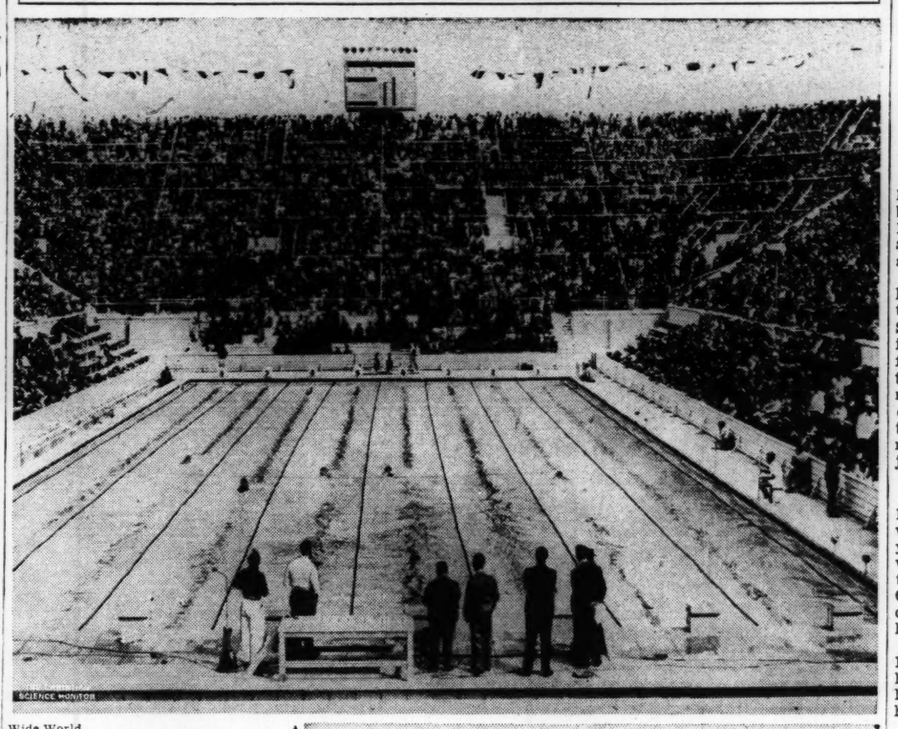
Results Aug. 10

Kansas City 2, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 4.
Columbus 6, St. Paul 4.

Olympic Basketball

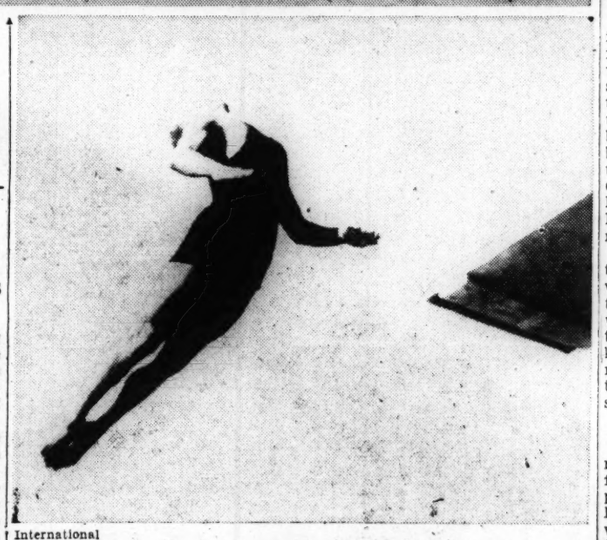
BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Philippines earned a 39-to-22 victory over Estonia today in Olympic basketball competition.

Scene of the XIth Olympiad Swimming



Wide World

Spacious Swimming Stadium of the Olympics, Seating 20,000. It Has a Depth of 3.5 Meters, Is Divided With a 50x20-Meter Swimming Section and a 20x20-Meter Diving Section. Following the Games, the Pool Will Be Available to the General Public of Berlin



International

Dick Degener of the United States Executing One of His Fancy Back Dives Which Aided Him to Win the First Gold Medal for His Country in the Aquatic Competition

Starting Blocks May Be Accepted In I. A. A. F. Rules

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—Starting blocks may yet be admitted to the International Amateur Athletic Federation's rule book, it was indicated today at the final sessions of the federation's two-day meeting.

"I think starting blocks will be adopted at the next meeting in 1938," said Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association, after he had raised the question which four years ago the federation flatly declined even to dicuss.

The French and Norwegians objected this year and J. S. Edstroem, Swedish president of the federation, asked Mr. Brundage to furnish all members with plans and models of starting blocks as well as the details of America's experience with them. Further discussion of the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

At the suggestion of Brundage, who was re-elected a member of the I. A. A. F. council during the day, metal poles were made permissible for pole vaulters. Gustavus T. Kirby of New York explained that American schools would benefit by the change since metal is cheaper than either bamboo or wood.

The council also considered giving larger nations more voting power.

"It is not right," said Edstroem, that nations such as Malta should have the same vote as the United States in athletic matters."

Plans Complete For Labor Track Meet

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Arrangements for the combination world labor and Amateur Athletic Union carnival, next Saturday and Sunday, are about complete, according to the announcement made yesterday by Charles L. Ornstein, head of the committee.

On Saturday, the 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, quarter mile, steeplechase, five mile, quarter-mile relay, hop, step and jump, shotput, 56-pound weight throw, in which Pat McDonald, the all - time champion, will renew his old-time throws, and the javelin will comprise the open events. The labor events will be the 100-yard dash, one-mile walk, half-mile run and baseball throw for men, and the 40-yard dash and basketball throw for girls. On Sunday the balance of the regular A. A. U. program prescribed for championships will be completed, and labor events will be a 440-yard relay for men and a 240-yard relay for girls. There will also be an international soccer game for the North American championship, bringing together the New York Americans and the Ulster United of Toronto.

The musicians' union has donated a 50-piece band for both days, as a token of its interest in the event.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	65	42	.607
Chicago	63	42	.600
New York	60	46	.566
Pittsburgh	53	52	.505
Cincinnati	51	53	.490
Boston	49	57	.462
Brooklyn	42	64	.396
Philadelphia	39	66	.371

Results Aug. 10

Boston 9, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 6, New York 5.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	35	.670
Cleveland	61	48	.560
Chicago	58	50	.537
Detroit	57	50	.533
Boston	55	53	.509
Washington	53	54	.495
St. Louis	38	69	.355
Philadelphia	36	70	.340

Results Aug. 10

Washington 13, New York 4.
Only game scheduled.

International Chess Play Opens

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 11 (AP)—Reuben Fine of the United States won his first-round match yesterday in the international chess masters' tournament, defeating Dr. Emanuel Lasker, England. Play opened at the University College following a luncheon and reception for the 15 competitors.

World's Baseball Interests United Into Federation

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—With 16 nations in addition to Hawaii registered as charter members, the first world's international baseball federation was completed Saturday.

Honorary presidents of the federation are to be picked from the United States and Japan. Frank Matsumata, Japanese sports leader, was named executive secretary-treasuerer, and Dinty Dennis, sports editor of the Miami, Fla., Herald was named assistant secretary. International headquarers will be in Miami for the next four years.

The executive president and an honorary president will also be Americans, who, with a Japanese honorary president, will be named within the next few months.

The organization's board of 13 governors includes Arturo Vives, Mexico City; Pedro Vera, Lima, Peru; Jose Camps, Barcelona, Spain; Steere Noda, Honolulu, and Regina Ylanan, Manila.

Other charter nations are Egypt, Belgium, China, France, England, Holland, India, Canada, Sweden and Germany.

Leslie Mann, manager of the American baseball team from Miami, Fla., and Dennis accepted an invitation to take the American amateur baseball team to Japan next summer. A similar invitation will be extended to the Hawaiians for a Japanese-American-Hawaiian series.

Many nations are planning to send teams to the Panama sports carnival in 1938.

I. U. P. Diamond Tourney In Second-Round Games

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Washington, the defending champions, met Chicago in today's featured second-round game of the International Union Printers' 26th Annual Baseball Tournament.

Washington beat the combined St. Paul-Minneapolis club yesterday, 8 to 1, while Chicago defeated Boston Sunday, 13 to 4. Other games on the schedule today were: Cincinnati vs. St. Louis; Baltimore vs. Indianapolis; New York vs. Pittsburgh, and Detroit vs. Boston.

New York beat Baltimore 7 to 1 yesterday as Cincinnati defeated Detroit 7 to 2 and St. Louis downed Indianapolis 18 to 3. The tournament is a double-elimination affair.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	74	45	.622
Buffalo	74	49	.554
Newark	67	54	.554
Toronto	63	62	.504
Baltimore	62	61	.504
Montreal	59	64	.480
Albany	45	74	.378
Syracuse	43	78	.355

Results Aug. 10

Montreal 14, Albany 5.
Baltimore 5, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 11, Newark 0.
One game postponed.

Canada Earns Olympic Medal

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—Canada had one Olympic gold medal, but the Canadian Olympic committee could take little credit for it. The title was won by Frank Amyot of Ottawa in the canoeing singles, and the Olympic committee didn't pay a cent toward his expenses. Amyot's club raised $235 for him and the Canadian Canoe Association added another $100. One of his friends said that Amyot was asked to pay $8 for his Olympic uniform, but he refused to do so.

Green Estate Tax Put at $53,000,000 By Treasury Experts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Treasury tax experts estimated unofficially today that if the entire estate of Col. Edward H. R. Green, estimated at $80,000,000, is subject to federal estate taxes the levy will be more than $53,000,000.

The tax experts pointed out, however, that under the law the estate may be subject to a number of credits and exceptions, chief of which is a credit up to 80 per cent for estate taxes paid to state governments. They made no estimate of what this might be in view of the manner in which the estate was scattered.

If Colonel Green had passed on last year, his federal estate tax would have been less, tax experts said. Their estimate of $53,000,000 was based on the 1935 law enacted by Congress when President Roosevelt asked for stiffer taxes on the rich.

Under this law, the first $40,000 of an estate is exempt, but the taxes are graduated upward steeply to 70 per cent on all above $50,040,000.

Mrs. Mabel H. Green, widow of the colonel, was named permanent administratrix after a brief hearing at Kaufman, Texas, yesterday.

Schedule for Pro Elevens Announced

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The National Professional Football League has announced a schedule of 12 games for each of the nine teams in the circuit, starting Sept. 13 and closing Dec. 6.

The season will be officially opened with the New York Giants at Philadelphia, the Green Bay Packers playing host to the Chicago Cardinals and Boston at Pittsburgh. The champion Detroit Lions will not open their league season until Sept. 27, when they meet the Cardinals at home.

The playoff for the world championship between the teams winning the eastern and western sectional titles will be played Dec. 13 on the grounds of the eleven which captured the eastern championship.

Three of the teams—the Detroit Lions, New York Giants and Chicago Bears—face college all-star elevens before the season opens. The Lions will meet an all-star combination at Soldier's Field, Chicago, Sept. 1. A week later, Sept. 8, the Giants will tangle with the same collegians in New York while the bears meet another all-star college group at Dallas, Sept. 7, as part of the Texas centennial.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bryan Grant defeated Frank Shields in final of eastern grass courts tennis championship.

Three Years Ago

Cubs paid Sacramento $24,000 for first baseman Dolph Camilli.

Five Years Ago

Lefty Grove won fourteenth straight pitching victory, defeating Tigers 8-1.

Charlie Grimm's Sportsmanship Aids Cardinals

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

After Charlie Grimm has hung up his spikes and retired to the farm, baseball folk, particularly the St. Louis Cardinals and Dizzy Dean, will say: "Charlie was a good manager, and a good sport."

The Chicago Cub leader always has been an efficient pilot, and yesterday, before some 30,000 fans at Sportsman's Park, he gave an amazing display of sportsmanship. In fact, if the Cardinals eventually win the National League pennant, by the margin of a single game or less, the diamond scribes will undoubtedly tag Grimm as the biggest-hearted manager in the history of the majors.

Cubs Were Leading

The Cubs and Cardinals, who have been battling for the lead for weeks, opened a "crucial" series yesterday in St. Louis. The series was scheduled for three games. As the two teams took the field the Cubs were in first place, two percentage points in front of the Gashouse Gang.

The rival pitchers were the great Dizzy Dean, the only dependable hurler on the Cardinal staff, and lanky Lon Warneke, fast-ball right-hander of the Chicago staff.

In the very first inning, Dean ran into trouble. Not in the form of a rally, but in the form of a dispute with Tex Carlton, the Texan, who spends his idle afternoons "riding" the opposition from the top step of the Cubs' dugout. What took place between the two pitchers called for both being ordered off the field, but to the astonishment of the near-capacity gathering, Dean resumed his mound duties after a brief delay and Carleton was allowed to remain in the dugout.

The umpires explained later to the press that Grimm had pleaded with them to let Dean continue in the box. Consequently, the colorful veteran went on to annex his nineteenth victory of the season and knock the Grimm-managed Bruins right out of first place. Dizzy was touched for 11 hits, but he kept them scattered and won by 7 to 3.

Drove Warneke Out

The Cards batted Warneke off the mound with a four-run rally in the fourth inning. They had scored a previous run in the first. Little Leo Durocher led the St. Louis offense with a double and three singles in four trips to the plate. Johnny Mize, the league's leading batter, had three out of three. The series continues today and tomorrow.

After winning seven straight, the New York Giants were stopped yesterday by the Brooklyn Dodgers, 6 to 5. Trailing by a single run going into the last of the ninth, the Dodgers tallied twice to outscore the Giants for the fifth successive time. The New Yorkers haven't beaten Casey Stengel's outfit since May 27, and that game went 12 innings. The losers are still 3½ contests away from second place.

The Boston Bees handed the Phillies their eighth straight setback by coming from behind in the late innings, 9 to 7. The home team led, 7 to 3, at the end of the fifth, but the visitors were in front by the eighth. Tony Cuccinello drove home four of Boston's runs and made three hits. Gene Moore contributed a homer, his ninth of the campaign.

Only one game was played in the American League yesterday. That saw the sixth-place Washington Senators defeat the first-place Yankees, 13 to 4. It was Washington's first victory in New York this year, and cut one-half game off the Yankee lead, which now stands at 11½ contests. Jimmy Deshong, former Yank, pitched eight-hit ball for the Senators to gain his thirteenth triumph.

Bierman Elected Coach Of College All-Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Bernie Bierman, whose mighty Minnesota elevens have swept all opposition aside for the last two seasons, will direct the college all stars against the Detroit Lions, champions of the professional football world, at Soldier Feld Sept. 1.

Bierman was elected to the office of head coach in the third annual poll conducted by the Chicago Tribune by a margin of 1,088,010 points over Notre Dame's Elmer Layden, who will serve as one of his assistants. The other members of the collegians' board of strategy will be Alvin (Bo) McMillin of Indiana, Lou Little of Columbia, and Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern, who followed in that order in the poll.

The Gopher mentor piled up 3,872,251 points through 1,047,173 first place votes, and 247,284 and 236,164, respectively, for second and third choices. Layden's supporters gave him 684,327 first choice votes, and enough seconds and thirds for a point total of 2,784,241. McMillin had 2,770,643. Little 2,169,202 and Waldorf, 2,147,020.

Although it originally was planned to give the handling of the former college stars to a four-man staff, the addition of a fifth coach was made necessary when Little revealed it would be impossible for him to take active part on the field.

Peruvians Quit Olympics

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—The entire Peruvian delegation will be withdrawn from the Olympic Games, and will leave for Paris tomorrow as a result of the disputes centering around last Saturday's Olympic soccer game between Peru and Austria, it was announced today. This decision was reached after a wireless telephone conversation between Peruvian Olympic officials and Oscar Benavides, President of Peru.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	75	62	.547
Seattle	74	64	.536
Oakland	72	66	.522
San Diego	72	66	.522
Missions	72	66	.522
Los Angeles	67	70	.489
San Francisco	65	73	.471
Sacramento	55	85	.393

Results Aug. 10

No games scheduled.

German Net Team May Not Visit U. S.

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 11

THE German tennis team has withdrawn its entry from the American singles and doubles championships because Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, the Teutons' top-ranking player, is "ill," German tennis authorities announced today.

Authorities intimated if von Cramm recovered in time, the German team might go to the United States, probably to compete in Pacific coast tournaments late in September.

The team named several weeks ago comprised von Cramm, Heiner Henkel, Hans Denker, Kay Lund, as well as the women's champion, Marielius Horn.

U. S. Oarsmen Falter in Early Olympic Trials

GRUNAU, Germany, Aug. 11 (AP)—Capturing first places in the trials of three events, Germany's oarsmen swept the opening of the Olympic regatta today as Uncle Sam's representatives gave disappointing performances, figuring no higher than fourth in any test.

German shells paced the preliminaries of the four-oared with coxswain and pair-oared without coxswain, qualifying for the finals, while the Teuton, Gustav Schaefer, whipped a crack field in his heat of the single sculls.

Pitted against such sculling stars as Dan Barrow Jr. of Philadelphia and Canada's Charlie Campbell, present and former North American champion, and Cecil Pearce of Australia, the German outrowed his rivals decisively, winning by four lengths over Hasenoehl of Austria in 7m. 17.1s., while Campbell was third; Pearce, fourth, and Barrow, fifth and last.

Schaefer's victory, a stinging blow to the hopes of the American, Canadian and Australian trio, qualified him for the semifinals to be rowed Wednesday. The losers will be given another chance tomorrow in a consolation race.

E. Rufli of Switzerland, winner of the Diamond Sculls the last two years, won his heat by eight lengths, negotiating the 2000-meter course in 7:19 flat.

In the second heat of the four-oared event the United States and Poland tied for fourth place in 6:50.5, while Germany, defending titleholder, captured the trial in 6:41.1, with France taking second place and Yugoslavia third.

The American pair also could do no better than fourth, finishing behind Hungary, Denmark and Uruguay in the first heat. Hungary's time was 7:19, as compared with 7:50 for the Americans, who loafed the last 500 meters.

The German duo, however, was credited with the fastest time, winning the second heat in 7:12.6, while the defending Britons were third in 7:32.5.

Forest Fires Losing To Army of Fighters

By the Associated Press

An army of men fighting forest fires in seven states reported progress against the flames today.

The damage was most extensive in the north woods of Minnesota and Wisconsin, but forestry officials regarded the crisis as past and hoped for fulfillment of a "possible showers" weather forecast.

Authorities in Minnesota and Wisconsin estimated a total of 23,000 men — CCC boys, federal and state workers and a horde of volunteers—were on the front in those states, and hundreds of others struggled with uncounted fires in Michigan, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming and California.

A score of forest fires, six of them major, were reported in southwestern Alberta, Canada. The ranch owned by King Edward VIII near Calgary was out of immediate danger with flames still nine miles away.

Three fatalities are blamed directly on forest fires.

After an airplane inspection tour, A. N. Cockrell, assistant forest supervisor at Sandpoint, Idaho, reported fires burning over a 30-mile area in the region of the Idaho-Canadian boundary.

The fire near Moskee, Wyo., fought by 2000 men, was believed checked.

Also reported under control was the Mt. Hamilton fire near San Jose, Calif., and a force of 250 men along a 75-mile line was reduced to half.

N. Y. State Title Golf Play Draws Large Field

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Approximately 80 outstanding links women from four states and the District of Columbia began quest here today of the New York State women's amateur golf championship, won the past two years by Miss Sylvia Annenberg of Long Island.

Miss Annenberg again heads the field, eager to equal the three-victory record set by Helen Hicks in snaring the title in 1930, 1931 and 1933. Her opponents will include such luminaries as Miss Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., medalist in the 1935 national women's championship; Miss Marjorie Harrison, 18-year-old Ausable Forks girl, who was runner-up in 1935; Miss Deborrah Verry of Worcester, Mass., North and South titleholder; Miss Charlotte Gluting, New Jersey star, and Miss Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, 1932 victor.

In addition to New York, players are entered from Virginia, Massachusetts, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. The 32 low scorers of today's 18-hole qualifying round will be eligible for match play which begins on Wednesday and continues through Saturday.

Eastern Grass Tennis Seeded Ranks Intact

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11—The choice of the committee of the seeded players proved effective, as the third day of the eastern grass court championship tourney found all eight, both in the women's singles and men's singles, coming through with unbroken ranks, on the courts of the Westchester Country Club. Three of the leading women were in the quarterfinals, with the other five a round behind, but the delays due to the absence of many of the stars in other tournaments left only the first two rounds completed in the men's singles.

Yesterday, clean-up day, was devoted to the completion of these rounds, with many making their first appearances, and playing twice, with the favorites coming through in every instance, though some had hard battles to accomplish this.

Juniors Outstanding

The outstanding performers were the three young Californians, Robert Harmon, Joseph Hunt, and Robert Riggs, who headed the junior ranking list at the close of last season. All are still juniors, but only Hunt competed in that tourney last week.

Harmon did the best work of the three, defeating successively Ralph Minnick, of Princeton, and Wilmer Hines, ninth ranking player of the United States, both in straight sets. He was very steady, with a fine all-round game, and completely swamped the Carolinian, who has been very erratic in his performances this season. Hunt, just back from Culver, was weak at the start, against Frank A. Thompson, a young Washington player, losing the first set, and then, as the twilight fell, just managed to stave off a three-set battle by winning from Harris Coggeshall, of Des Moines, who has been absent from eastern play for several years, 6—2, 9—7. He showed considerably below his best Seabright play, and did not attempt his sensational volley play, except in emergencies.

Riggs Beats Smith

Riggs, who had played one match on Sunday, was also forced to exert the full skill which won him his earlier successes this season, in the national clay court championship, and at Jackson Heights, to conquer his fellow Californian, Eugene Smith, the battle going to three sets, scored at 4—6, 7—5, 6—4. Smith led at 5—4 in the second set, but never got to match point. He is much more powerful than the little junior, but his services was no match to the skillful all round play of Riggs.

A start as made both in the women's and men's doubles, with 40 teams drawn in the latter, headed by Budge and Mako, Allison and Van Ryn, Grant and J. Gilbert Hall, Sabin and Riggs, Culley and Hunt, and Surface and McDiarmid, as seeded teams.

Once more the younger element showed well in the women's singles, as the two California Dorothys, Dorothy Workman and Dorothy Bundy, as well as Gracyn Wheeler from the coast, came through, while the three leaders, Alice Marble, Marjorie Van Ryn and Mary Greef Harris, kept pace a round ahead. The first two won easily, but Mrs. Harris had a battle with young Elizabeth Blackman, of Detroit, in the first set of their match, and was carried to 10—8 before she could capture it. Dorothy Bundy also had to battle hard before she conquered the former star of ten years ago, Mrs. Charlotte Hosmer Chapin, who emerged for this tournament from her retirement, and showed much of her old-time driving power, only to find the daughter of her friend and rival, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, too strong for her. The score was 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Jesse Owens Bows To Ralph Metcalfe

COLOGNE, Ger., Aug. 11 (AP)—Jesse Owens, here to show 35,000 spectators how he won four Olympic gold medals, was defeated last night in an international track and field meet in the 100-meter dash by Ralph Metcalfe of Chicago.

Backhouse was timed in 1:54.5 in the 800. Harry Williamson, High Point, N. C. was third.

Owens did win one event and figured in another. He won the broadjump with a leap of 7.43 meters (24ft. 4 33-64in.), and ran first with Jimmy Luvalle, Los Angeles, Bob Packard, Rockford, Ill., and Metcalfe in the sprint relay event.

Packard won the 200-meter event in 21.2, Luvalle the 400 meters in 47.1 ahead of Bob Young of Bakersfield, Calif., who was second in 47.8; Fritz Pollard of Chicago, the 110-meter hurdles in 14.6; and Cornelius Johnson, Los Angeles, the high jump with a leap of two meters (6 feet 6¾ inches).

Tom Deckard of Bloomington, Ind., finished second in the 5000 meters, back of Arvo Askola of Finland, who won the event in 14:39.6.

Billy Brown, Baker, La., finished fifth in the hop, step and jump, which was won by Olavi Suomela of Finland in 14.60 meters (47ft. 10 53-64in.).

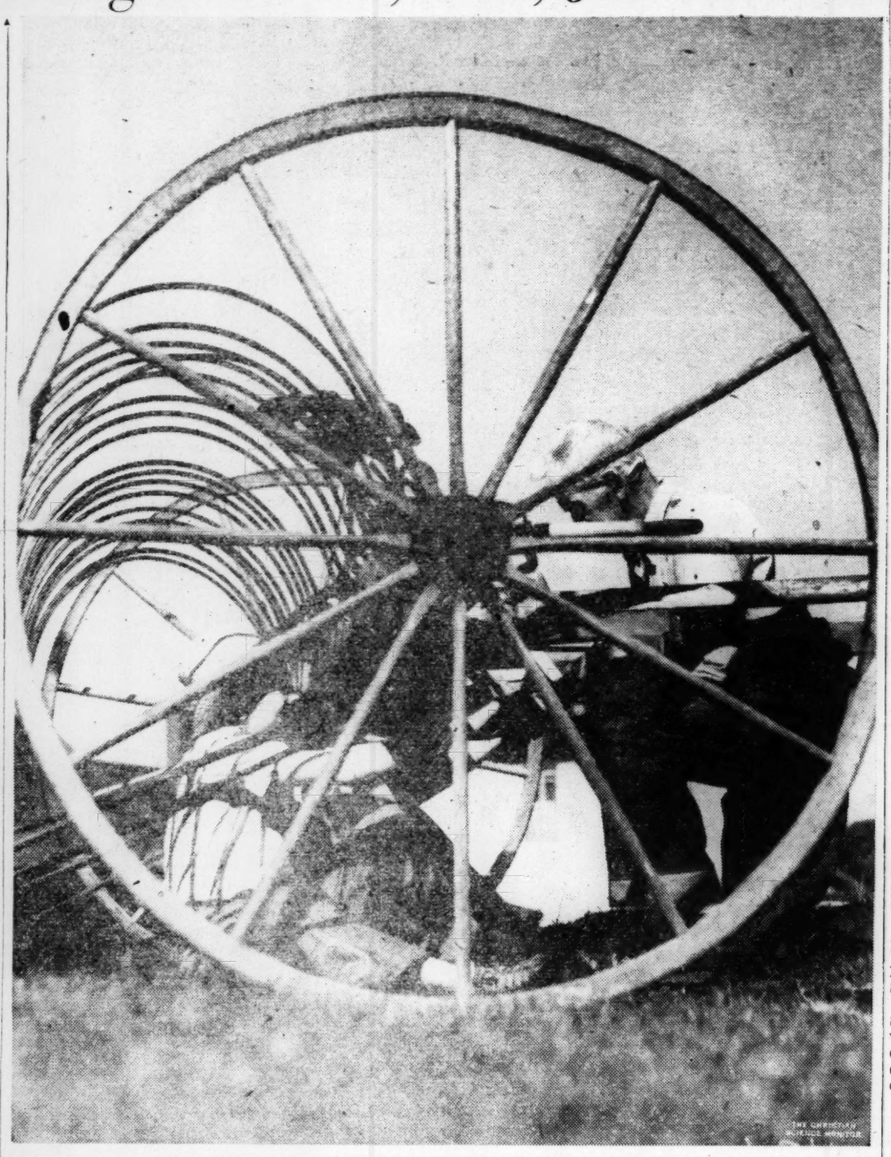
The Olympic hammer champion, Karl Hein, was beaten by his fellow-countryman, Erwin Blask.

Kiyoshi Adachi of Japan won the pole vault, though his vault of 13ft. 4 15-32in. was not outstanding, and Hans Woellke of Germany took the shot put with an excellent toss of 16.01 meters (52ft. 6 21-64in.).

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 5 in this edition.

Why Is New England? Oh, Well, Just Because

Perhaps it is a way of thinking, perhaps it is an ingrained fortitude bred of the pioneer necessity of hard work, frugality and integrity —At any rate to know it, you have to be understanding and then go into the country.



Cy LaTour — 'T'morrow, Son, We'll Rake th' Hay in th' East Medder'

Why is New England?

New England is a way of thinking. It is a farmer, sitting with some of his family and maybe a hired man or two on the front porch before sundown and time to put the farm to bed, and telling stories of days that are gone but still live. "My grandfather, the pioneer, had trouble with a roan mare a tricky stranger had palmed off on him. He spent a lot of time, gettin' that mare straightened out. He used to say, 'If your horses don't trust you, they'll never work for you.'"

New England is having time to live.

Mountains and Buildings

We rode like the wind down Fifth Avenue in a bus at 12:40 a. m., and the person with me laughed, saying, "It's a good thing you're not driving this bus; we'd never get home, with you staring like a yokel, up at the Empire State Building."

But when I was a child, summers were spent where I could always look up the sheer, emerald-shadowed wall of a mountain; and it was summer now, and I was wondering if the darkness of midnight could transform the spangled Empire State Building and make it seem like that mountain, near at hand, yet forever mysterious and remote.

In New England, driving into the purple dusk along a soft dirt road, we didn't go like the wind. The lean, weather - beaten farmer even stopped the car and let me out to look for a few minutes at a mountain they call the Sleeping Indian.

Getting Time to Think

"Purty, ain't it?" he said. "Seems like mountains give ye time to think. Don't see what people want to live in cities fer. In cities things rush at ye. If people kep' still, and didn't hurry so fast, and did more thinkin' they'd not talk so much an' say nothin'."

Fifty years ago a brook used to run across the edge of the park where I live in the city. Now there is no brook, but there is a 16-story apartment house. Perhaps it is an even exchange. But no one can come back to that brook, certainly, holding the hand of memory; whereas I can remember a brook in New England, rushing along an edge of a town by the Connecticut River, which one can go back to, as to some timeless and precious thing. Its source was a spring, high on a mountain behind our house; once in a while, when the summer was dry and hot, father would take me up to look at the spring, to make sure it had not gone dry, else the reservoir would get too low.

Books in Running Brooks

But that was not half so wonderful as a place beside the brook to which my mother took me one day when I was four years old. We caught our feet in trailing pine, and slipped on rocks covered with tight, bright green mosses that were like the emerald velvet of a queen's dress.

And she laughed and said in a whisper, "I have never shown this to anyone but you. I have known about it for years. It will be here for years to come. Perhaps forever. Isn't that wonderful?"

And she showed a little depression in the wooded bank just above the rushing little brook and in it grew, oh, maybe a dozen plants of maidenhair fern. I see now that a florist would envy her, because you cannot grow that kind of fern in greenhouses. And as I went back two years ago, to see if the plants were still there, it seemed to me that they were, in a way, New England—immutable.

A Cowbell at Twilight

It is hard to analyze New England without personalizing it. New England doesn't touch people abstractly. A phrase heard at a cross-roads store a philosophy indicated at sundown by a native, leaning on a rail fence; the sound of the first whippoor-will of evening far off, sweetly sad, nostalgic; a town meeting, presenting a picture of the best that is to be found of community life and spirit anywhere in the world; these are the things by which New England makes her impact upon you,—or she makes none at all.

It is a curious thing but perhaps no one from beyond its borders ever went to New England without intending to. One may pass through Colonial Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or Kansas, but one goes to New England with a kind of resolution; and is rewarded. Business done there is business done a little differently than it is done anywhere else in the world.

The store at Plymouth, Vt., across the road from Calvin Coolidge's old home is the New England country store of the best tradition. A center of the life of the community; a threshing floor for local politics, a neutral counting house for small matters of barter and trade among neighbors; a place, once visited, always to be remembered.

Not because of the variety of its merchandise. Not even for the things it couldn't supply that you may have thought you wanted, but for something mellow and leisurely and seasoned, woven into the smoke-colored shadows of its rafters, clinging like fine-patterned lace to its shelves and window frames. A kind of simplicity of usefulness, an awareness of its place in the life of its times.

Likes a Sharp Trade

It would be a hardy dreamer who would say that everything about New England is perfect. One could not say there has never been a venal politician in its history. That there hadn't been little sins in trading here and there, which some would call sharp dealing and others, Yankee shrewdness. I asked an old New England farmer about that; if he thought New Englanders were naturally more honest than others.

He was a cautious man. He didn't rush into speech on the subject. He had a straw between his teeth, and his eyes were squinted under his hat as he marked the lush curve of his upland meadow where fine Guernsey cattle were grazing in the last hour before milking time. And finally, he said:

"Well, I dunno. Maybe, in th' country ye only have to watch one or two; in the city I guess you watch eve'buddy."

Cut Out of the Same Cloth

There's a spacious democracy of life that is New England. Everybody is pretty much like everybody else. A man may have a few more cows than his neighbor, but there could be many reasons for that, and when it comes down to it, they live about alike. Take the same papers, the same seed catalogues, the mammoth mail-order catalogues which they pile up when not in use on the table with the Bible and the book of Ella Wheeler Wilcox poems.

They drive the same make of cars and vote the same ticket year after year, generation after generation. It is well-nigh impossible to uproot them. The person among them who picks up and goes away to the city in search of money is a kind of maverick among them. They believe in roots, not in pulling them up.

What's to Gain By Moving

New England has always been all right. She always will be. Life goes on outside, and comes to the ears of true New Englanders only as a faint, far-off music. It is a simple, uncomplicated mode of existence; why pick up and go somewhere, when everything's all right where you are?

Yet, New Englanders like to see outside people come to New England to live, provided they are the kind who know what it means to "keep a place up."

The casual observer may think that New England rail fences and stone walls are always a little crooked; houses often unpainted, barns weathered beyond beauty. So they are, but it isn't because they are worn out or tumbling down; it is because that is the way of New England rail fences and stone walls, and houses and barns. Go into a barn 90 feet long and painted red; before the eye is accustomed to the gloom it looks as if everything generations had wanted to dispose of had got stuffed into the barn.

A Riot of Orderliness

But go into the barn, wait a moment, then look carefully, and you will see that it is a neat, pungent chaos, made up of part of old harness, rakes, hoes, scythes, baskets, sacks, crates that once made hencoops and may again; bales of horseblankets, old coats put down for the cats and kittens, and the collie; battered hats, what not. The barn wouldn't be a New England barn without them, but there is a kind of neatness to it all; a methodical stowing away.

Never can tell when a cut out of an old cinch or belly band may come in handy to mend something; never can tell when the rim of a wheel off the old disused Concord buggy may be just the thing to bind up the tub that catches the immemorial drip from the pipe-end where the cows drink at nightfall. Never can tell when a grandchild, coming from the city to the farm for a holiday, may find a buggy whip to crack over the dashboard of the forgotten surrey something more fascinating than ever could have been imagined.

World Wasn't Made in a Hurry

Perhaps New England is New England because her people realize that the real knowledge of the world can't be hurried and because they have, bred in their bones, the art of taking time. See them on the way to the next town to get feed for the stock. A farmer, driving his sorrel horse, hitched to a creaking, swaying buggy. Maybe his wife is along, too, serene, at peace with the universe.

You see them all through New England, come though the automobile has to stay, apparently! They jog along, nod affably when they pass, search the landscape as they drive along with the practiced eye of the connoisseur of the good life; mark the gracious swell of an upland pasture; a field of waving millet in the noonday sun; the first star of evening; the sun, coming up like a ball of fire, beyond the distant hill.

They can tell which birds will sing first in spring, because they have had time to know and to remember. They can tell if there will be a frost, one August night, or if green corn will come along early, or peas be late.

Best to Be on the Safe Side

Knowledge is part of their life. They will show some reserve, on meeting you; their conversation will tend to remain conservative. Politically keen, their expressions of opinion will be conspicuous for a kind of caution; their speech will be a little more slow than that of people from outside New England. But never forget; they can, if they will, and you cultivate them, take you "up onto a hill, and show you all the kingdoms of the earth."

Robert Frost wrote these words about New Hampshire; but they fit New England as a whole:

"Just specimens is all she has.
One each of everything, as in a show-case.
Which naturally she doesn't care to sell."

Can the city give you "one of everything"? Not at all. She will give you a thousand of everything. And, before you have a chance to look, a thousand more!

Janet Mabie

'Gold Shirts' Chief Exiled by Mexico, Put on Plane to U. S.

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 11 (AP)—The chief of the Mexican "Gold Shirts," Fascist organization, was expelled from Mexico today when he was put aboard an airplane bound for the United States.

The veteran military man who headed the Rightist group, Gen. Nicolas Rodriguez, was arrested last night and held incommunicado until today. His organization formally was dissolved by the Government in Nuevo Leon and the federal district last week.

He was sent into exile in much the same fashion that Plutarco Elias Calles, former President, was ousted last April 10. A friend said General Rodriguez carried only 100 pesos when he left.

The dissolution of the Gold Shirt organization and the expulsion of the leader was a direct aftermath of Communist-anti-Communist disorders in Monterrey late in July, in which two persons were killed.

Italy Lifts Bars To Neutrality Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Loyalist control of extreme northwestern Spain.

Headquarters of Government Leftist troops here admitted Tolosa had been taken by Fascists.

The Government, however insisted the city voluntarily had been evacuated by Loyalists in an effort to draw the rebels into a trap.

Loyalists, it was said, had taken up better positions north of the city and would endeavor to encircle the Fascists in the town and force their surrender.

(Advices from Hendaye, France, described an artillery duel which began early today along the entire Leftist-rebel front bordering on San Sebastian and Irun.

Tolosa is a few miles south of San Sebastian and 31 miles northwest of rebel-held Pamplona, troop concentration point. Tolosa has several manufacturing plants, turning out woolen cloth, paper and iron.)

Poland Supports Pact

WARSAW, Aug. 11 (AP)—Poland agreed to join the eight-power neutrality pact to keep "hands off" Spain and prevent the civil war from becoming a world conflict. The invitation, submitted by the French Charge d'Affaires today, was accepted promptly, said a Polish Foreign Office spokesman.

Bark in Time Earns Susie an Extra Bone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—A bark in time saved the Headquarters of Fire Engine Company 20 at 243 Lafayette Street, here, Aug. 9. Susie, the company's Dalmatian mascot, smelled smoke and proclaimed her discovery so loudly that Lieut. William Neilan ran out to see what was up. He found the next door building, a paper and twine storage warehouse, in flames and a brisk north wind driving dense smoke and flames toward the fire house. Two alarms were rung in to save the warehouse and to prevent its flames reaching the fire house. The fourth floor of the warehouse was ruined to the tune of $10,000, but the fire house escaped unharmed. Susie's reward came in the form of a good Sunday dinner.

Bishop Returns

© International

The Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram

Bishop of London, Visiting the United States After an Interval of Ten Years

No One Wants War, London Bishop Says

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, returning to America yesterday after an absence of 10 years, said, "Close co-operation between the United States and Great Britain may be the most powerful force for averting war."

"There is danger of war," said the head of the London diocese of the Anglican Church, "but I cannot believe it will come. I know of no one who really wants war."

The Bishop, who played with and against Helen Wills Moody in doubles tennis during his last visit, losing both matches, is still proud of his athletic accomplishments. He played deck tennis every day on the voyage here and is prepared for golf and salmon fishing during six weeks in Canada. He sails home from Montreal Sept. 17.

Cuba Arrests Score In Revolution Plot

HAVANA, Aug. 11 (AP)—Military intelligence submitted reports recently asserting a conspiracy to overthrow the Cuban Government had been disclosed in a series of raids and searches. A score of arrests, including that of one woman, had been made.

Plutarco Villalobos, Paymaster-General of the Republic, was arrested and informed by agents they had found documents implicating him with other treasury officials in a plan to withdraw $400,000 from the national treasury and divert it to the use of a revolution.

Liszt's Works Commemorated In Hungarian Music Festival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of Franz Liszt, and, by way of commemoration, a collection of relics appertaining to the great Hungarian pianist was placed on view here at the National Museum during the June Festival, which drew audiences totaling 20,000.

At the opening of this exhibition by Prof. Balint Hóman, Minister of Education, the day before the festival commenced, Miss Gisella Göllerich, who was a pupil of Liszt, played his "St. Francis' Prayer to the Birds" on the very piano which stood in the composer's Budapest home.

Winter's Tale

To carry the idea of a Liszt commemoration into the festival itself, the program at the Opera House began with ballets danced to Liszt's music.

The first opera presented was Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," to the music of the Hungarian composer, Karocy Goldmark. Like all the six subsequent operas on the program, it was rendered in German. The festival was organized by the Hungarian Society of Friends of the Opera, under the direction of Alfred Fellner.

There were two open-air presentations of exquisite beauty on the estate of Count Francis Esterhazy at Tatataveros, not far from Budapest. The first comprised two ballets and an act from "Siegfried," the second was a production of the only opera Beethoven wrote, "Fidelio." The crumbling ruins of the old castle, subtly adapted to the needs of the producers, made an appropriate setting for the acting of an all-Hungarian cast.

Folk Songs

The revue of folk songs and dances at the Municipal Theater had a naïve charm all its own. From 11 regions of Hungary the performers came, gay in their traditional embroidered costumes of many colors. They gave a spontaneous show. When they made their way through the streets to the railway station afterward, they were still singing merrily.

The legend play, Janos Vitez, at the State Theater, was rather like an English pantomime without the slap-stick and the variety turns which have so changed the character of pantomime in recent years.

The State Theater, like the Opera House, is subsidized by Hungary. It has a repertory program to which children are taken regularly as part of their school education. Which helps to explain what Mr. Fellner described as "the great national enthusiasm for the stage that we have here in Hungary—in spite of many difficulties."

U. S.-Moscow Fliers Land in Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 11 (AP)—Sigismund Levaneffsky and Victor Levchenko, Russian aviators essaying a Los Angeles-to-Moscow flight across "the top of the world," scanned the sky today for a clear way to Fairbanks, in interior Alaska, their next scheduled stop.

Weather permitting, Mr. Levaneffsky said they would hop to Fairbanks today and proceed to Nome and across the Bering Sea to Siberia.

The airmen arrived here last night from Ketchikan, making the 225-mile trip in one hour and 45 minutes. Poor visibility and a light rain held them at Ketchikan four hours yesterday after a flight from Swanson Bay, B. C., where they hopped Sunday from Bella Bella, B. C.

Not trying for speed, the fliers are collecting scientific data and exploring possibilities of a commercial aviation trail from the United States to Russia.

Société des Nations ou Alliances?

Un des faits les plus heureux de la situation actuelle en Europe est qu'en dépit des nombreux projets d'alliances et de contre-alliances, ceux-ci ne se sont pas jusqu'à présent cristallisés. L'Italie par exemple, a fait plusieurs pas dans la direction de l'Allemagne, sans pour cela exclure la possibilité d'un retour vers l'amitié avec la France. L'Angleterre est émue par des discours ministériels qui ébauchent une entente franco-anglaise—que l'opinion publique paraît repousser. Cependant un rapprochement entre l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne serait également opposé s'il contenait la moindre pointe dirigée contre d'autres nations européennes.

Il est clair d'autre part que l'Allemagne hésite quant à la direction à prendre; elle n'a pas encore décidé du côté de quelles nations elle se rangera. A la Conférence de Montreux certains indices démontrèrent que la combinaison russo-turque qui paraissait si solide pourrait se rompre si la Grande-Bretagne offrait quelque encouragement à la Turquie. Aucun observateur ne peut douter que la Petite Entente balance entre ses liens divers et réfléchit en termes de sa sécurité éventuelle. Partout en Europe nous voyons les nations qui se classent et se rangent du côté qui, selon elles, sortira victorieux d'un conflit éventuel, si conflit il y a.

Cette situation est certes lamentable, mais elle serait désastreuse si les nations décident vraiment quel sera le "bon côté". Si deux camps se forment en Europe, la guerre ne sera plus qu'une question de temps. C'est précisément parce que deux camps ne sont pas encore formés—parce que l'avenir est imprévisible—parce que la diplomatie est dans un état de flux—que l'Europe jouit encore d'un moment de répit.

Elle a donc la possibilité de revenir, avant qu'il ne soit trop tard, à une conception de la Société des Nations qui engloberait les amitiés particulières en une amitié générale. C'est dans ce but que doivent travailler ceux qui aiment vraiment la paix. Car il est essentiel pour la civilisation européenne de s'éloigner de la recherche dangereuse des alliances afin de revenir vers le Pacte qui n'admit point ces alliances.

Malheureusement il existe une tendance à baptiser les anciennes alliances du nouveau nom de "pactes régionaux" et de les faire entrer dans ce que l'on dénomme le "cadre de la S. D. N." Qu'est-ce que ce cadre? La question a été posée et n'a pas reçu de réponse satisfaisante. Employé comme il l'est souvent, ce terme semblerait dénué de toute signification. Il sert de paravent verbal à des accords qui sont dangereux et inadmissibles dans la nouvelle diplomatie. La seule alternative est la Ligue, toute la Ligue et rien que la Ligue, ou alors des alliances qui demeureront toujours des alliances, quel que soit le terme par lequel elles sont désignées, et qui, éventuellement, dresseront les nations les unes contre les autres.

[Cet article paraît en anglais à la dernière page parmi les éditoriaux]

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Uncle Sam's Farthest-North University

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday Page

Winter Scenes at the University of Alaska. Upper Row: Left—Main Building, Seen Through White Birches. Center—Students in Eskimo Parkas in Front of an Ice-Block Cabin Made for the Ice Carnival in Fairbanks. The Man in the White Parka Is Otto William Geist, Who for Several Years Has Done Archaeological Research for the University on St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea. Right—University Hockey Team in Action on the Chene River in Fairbanks. Below—The Campus

University of Alaska

Young Still, But Its Graduates Much in Demand

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN FULL regalia of caps, gowns and academic hoods the faculty of the farthest-north university in the world, followed by 17 seniors —13 men and 4 women—marched into a modern concrete gymnasium last spring at the end of the 1935-36 college year for the ceremonies of the first commencement of the University of Alaska. The 17 who received bachelors' degrees not only were the first to get the diplomas of the territorial University of Alaska located only 100 miles south of the Arctic Circle, but also were members of the only university graduating class this year under the American flag, all of whose members were already provided with jobs.

Although this is its first year under the name of the University of Alaska, the institution finished last May its fourteenth year as Alaska's center of higher learning. When it opened its doors to students as the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines in September, 1922, there were six faculty members and only six students enrolled. Now there are 22 on the faculty, and about 200 regular students, not counting several hundred more who attend extension courses in mining and other short courses in the winter.

This growth may not seem remarkable to those who do not know Alaskan conditions and distances. The total white population of the Territory probably does not exceed 40,000 (about as many as work daily in two large office buildings in New York City), and these people are scattered over a terrain so great that if it were spread out over the United States it would cover Texas and half of the prairie states, while the Aleutian Islands would be in California and the Panhandle down in Florida. The towns are few and far apart. The nearest that is more than a village is over 300 miles from Fairbanks, where the university is located. The students from southeastern Alaska have traveled several days on boat and train and have come more than a thousand miles from their homes. Those from Nome or from remote villages in the interior must come by airplane or by slow river boat. It is not surprising that in the beginning the people of Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Petersburg, Wrangell and Ketchikan preferred to send their children to a state university in the Northwest or California. The distance was not so great as to Fairbanks, and at first the cost was less.

Opportunities For Graduates

But the skepticism of southeastern Alaska has been largely overcome, and a number of circumstances have combined to increase the popularity and prestige of the University of Alaska. Territorial and private scholarships have helped students who could not afford to attend a university in the States. The Alaska Railroad and the Alaska Steamship Company sell half-fare tickets to students going to the university. A great many students are employed in part-time work on the campus. The price of board at the dormitories has been cut to a low figure by aid of foodstuffs supplied by the university farm. In fact, nowhere is life made easier for students than in this frontier university. Alaskans are inclined to laugh at the myth that only the hardy and adventurous may succeed in the rigors of Alaska life. And since the depression it has become more evident that the opportunities for graduates are greater in Alaska than they would be anywhere in the States, and the better jobs now go by preference to graduates of Alaska's own university.

Since its beginning the institution has given degrees in mining, general science, civil engineering, business administration, home economics, agriculture, chemistry, and arts and letters to more than a hundred students. Who are they and what are they doing? They are not mostly Eskimos, as is too commonly supposed in the States; though a few students with Eskimo or Indian blood have received degrees. For the most part they are good average types of American college graduates. Some were born in Alaska and have lived all or most of their lives there. To them it is home and they would not be happy to live elsewhere. Others have come from the States more recently with their parents, who are in government employ, in business, or in mining work. And some have come alone because of the adventure or novelty, or because the School of Mines offered exceptional facilities for field work and they hoped to get practical experience and earn money in the gold mines of the Fairbanks district during the summer.

A survey of the alumni statistics printed in the "Denali," student yearbook, shows that the great majority are now employed in the Territory, many as mining engineers or in mining work, some as teachers in the grade and high schools or in government schools for the Indians and Eskimos, some as accountants, clerks, stenographers, secretaries, journalists. One is superintendent of the university farm, and another is a member of the Territorial Legislature and of the board of trustees of the university. Many are wives of Alaskans and mothers of a new generation of native born sons and daughters.

From The Campus

The campus of this pioneer university stands alone at the edge of the wilderness of the wide level Tanana valley which is a part of the Yukon watershed. From the knoll on which its gray frame and concrete buildings are grouped one can see three miles to the east the white plumes of smoke which rise on cold winter days over the log cabins and more modern structures of Fairbanks, a thriving town of 3000 people, known as "Alaska's Golden Heart," the metropolis of the gold mining region of interior Alaska. From the campus one can see, too, on clear days, across the valley of spruce, cottonwoods, and birch, the snow-capped peaks of the Alaska Range, and Mt. McKinley (Denali is the Indian name) 150 miles to the south.

At the foot of the hill is the track of the Alaska Railroad which connects the Interior with the coast at Seward 470 miles distant. The valley resounds day and night, winter and summer, to the hum of airplanes carrying passengers and freight to outlying mining camps hundreds of miles away. It is the juxtaposition of the civilized and the pioneering conditions that gives the thrill to the newcomer in Alaska and the interest to the activities of the farthest north university.

President Bunnell

Dr. Charles E. Bunnell, president of this pioneer college since its beginning, is a real Alaskan. He went to the Territory in 1900, then a recent graduate of Bucknell, and taught for several years in the school at the old Russian settlement of Kodiak. He then went to Valdez when that town was the thriving port of entry for all the interior, when dog teams and pack trains left there for Fairbanks and returned laden with gold dust. He studied law in the approved fashion of the frontier, passed the bar examination, and eventually was appointed judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Alaska with headquarters in Fairbanks. During seven stirring and eventful years he ruled the court, often making trips to the lower Yukon and the Kuskokwim by dog team and listening to reports couched in the language of the gambling halls and the mixed metaphorical eloquence of the frontier lawyer.

For the past 14 years and more he has put his entire time, his unquenchable optimism and enthusiasm, and even much of his own money into the making of a university out of what many at first thought could be only a quixotic dream. As mere incidents of the daily routine he paid the salaries of the faculty out of his own pocket when red tape held up the funds, he loaned money to students, helped to construct buildings, fought for appropriations against terrible odds before a skeptical people and a hostile Legislature, and built up gradually the prestige of the university until many of its old enemies have become its supporters.

Distinguished In Three Ways

The prestige is now based mainly on three things. First of all, its graduates have demonstrated their ability to compete successfully both in Alaska and in the States with the best trained men in their professions and many of them are now holding responsible positions. It is natural, too, that the mining engineer, for example, who has received his training and experience in Alaska knows more of Alaskan conditions and is more adaptable both to work and to living in Alaska.

Secondly, the scientific research which has been carried on at the university has brought national and even international recognition to the institution. For a period of five years the late Veryl R. Fuller, professor of physics, carried on research on the phenomena of the aurora with the aid of a special appropriation from the Rockefeller Foundation. His photographs of the Northern Lights and his studies of auroral displays brought tributes from a number of eminent physicists. Otto William Geist, archaeological collector, gathered for the university over a period of several years from prehistoric mounds on St. Lawrence Island in Bering Sea the most complete museum display in the world of Eskimo life history and arts. And at the university has been gathered material which experts of the American Museum of Natural History have considered as almost conclusive evidence of the migration of man from Asia to America through Alaska. Less spectacular but not less useful research has been carried on at the university by the Biological Survey and by the Agricultural Experiment Station in cross-breeding animals and plants with a view to developing breeds adaptable to Alaskan conditions.

And lastly, it has been the constant aim of the university to extend its usefulness by offering winter short courses in mining, home economics, and agriculture, and by giving free information and demonstrations in all parts of the Territory through the extension department in everything from fur farming to the building of comfortable houses in the wilderness. The new mining extension courses of six weeks given in various Alaska towns during the past year have drawn several hundred prospectors and practical miners who could not have attended regular courses at the university.

The institution of five-year mining and engineering courses has been the first step of the university toward increasing the value of the Alaska degree. The 80 freshmen have overflowed the dormitories and the enrollment is likely to continue to increase. Its opportunities for unique development and for innovations to meet pioneer conditions will for some years to come lend a colorful interest to the activities of the farthest-north university.

Expressing It Now

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first speaker today brings out a point that has always interested us. It is suggested in connection with her report of a discussion on how to express leadership in one's own community. She says that the way to express this leadership is to live one's life as a leader—in other words to live up to one's ideal of true leadership. It has always seemed to us that this was a good idea along many other lines, as well. If one wishes very much to be promoted in business, for instance, one does well to express those qualities and abilities needed by the job higher up. We never need to wait until we arrive at the next step, in order to be the kind of person we wish to be at that step. We will get these much sooner, if we express all the best qualities right now, that are needed further along. Incidentally, this keeps us busy. An office boy has no time to be discontented if he is at work studying to express the finest qualities of a really good junior clerk. A teacher who looks forward to becoming a dean of girls, can show right now the friendly receptivity and quiet good judgment so prized in a good dean. The vacation camper can find no better way to be chosen for a next year's counselor than to live up to one this year. Do you agree?—Chairman.

* * *

From a Club Leader

Saskatoon, Canada

Dear Chairman:

This letter is far more likely to be a paean of praise for the Monitor, in my present mood, than any contribution to a Round Table discussion. However, I feel I must write you to tell you of my latest "discovery"—China.

Five years ago, I became a more understanding friend of Japan through the Young Folks' Mail Bag, and, of course, America has always held especial interest for me. Europe in its present-day situation is before the eyes of everyone, naturally. But China, except in her relations with Japan, has been relegated until lately to my mental attic, I am very much afraid. Now, through an article in the Monitor I have found a new field to explore—Chinese literature and books about China. "Lady Precious Stream" is the latest addition to my treasures. It seems that we know, somehow, that these things are there for us, but we need a quickening of the interest before we make the effort, or take the time.

Another helpful part of the Monitor is the Education Page. Although I am neither a parent nor a teacher, I find many of the ideas useful in my work as leader of a girls' club. A group of sixteen lively girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age make a great many demands upon the ingenuity and resourcefulness of a leader and with a source of reference such as the Monitor, teeming with ideas, the problem is fairly met.

In connection with leadership I should like to tell you something of a group of young people who met together one evening for the purpose of serious discussion. The subject of personal influence, or leadership, in the community was introduced. It was pointed out that it did not matter who we were or what positions we held in that community, our duty as citizens was to live our lives as leaders. We never know what influence for good an action or a word of ours might have upon another. Practical suggestions included avoidance of gossip; a more constructive thinking; a more active interest in peace and in our neighbors, more social thinking by each individual, and meticulous attention to moral standards.

And this is one of the reasons why I follow the Round Table carefully. It is a real joy to learn of these young people who are so conscious of world conditions, and who really are thinking and bringing forth constructive ideas. I am particularly interested in those from Canada, and hope there will be many more of them.

Next speaker!

(Miss) H. M. H.

* * *

A Guest From the Isle of Wight

Isle of Wight

Dear Chairman:

While being a little out of the twenties for actual membership in the Youth Round Table, there are so many sentiments and clear thoughts in the letters on present world problems which are reassuring to my own that I should like to add my little to the constructive activity of the Round Table.

Firstly, I think we must all of us in season and out keep our thought very clear by reading papers that keep aloof from all suggestions of the varied waves of mass animality such as rearmament plans, drink and so forth.

Not but what we must and should intelligently discuss these problems, if only with ourselves to formulate the best human solution to things just as they stand, but not to be carried away by subtle propaganda. Our beloved Monitor fills this demand in a very high manner, adding to a Spartan-like sincerity the warmth of spiritual love.

This letter comes from the little bit of land familiarly called the Garden Plot of England, and it certainly is just like a model garden made with big hills, with toy farms and railways standing along the valleys. Big enough to explore, yet small enough to know a fence is all around, which in this case is the circle of the sea.

With inspiration to all ardent Round Tablers, not forgetting the pivot point, the Chairman.

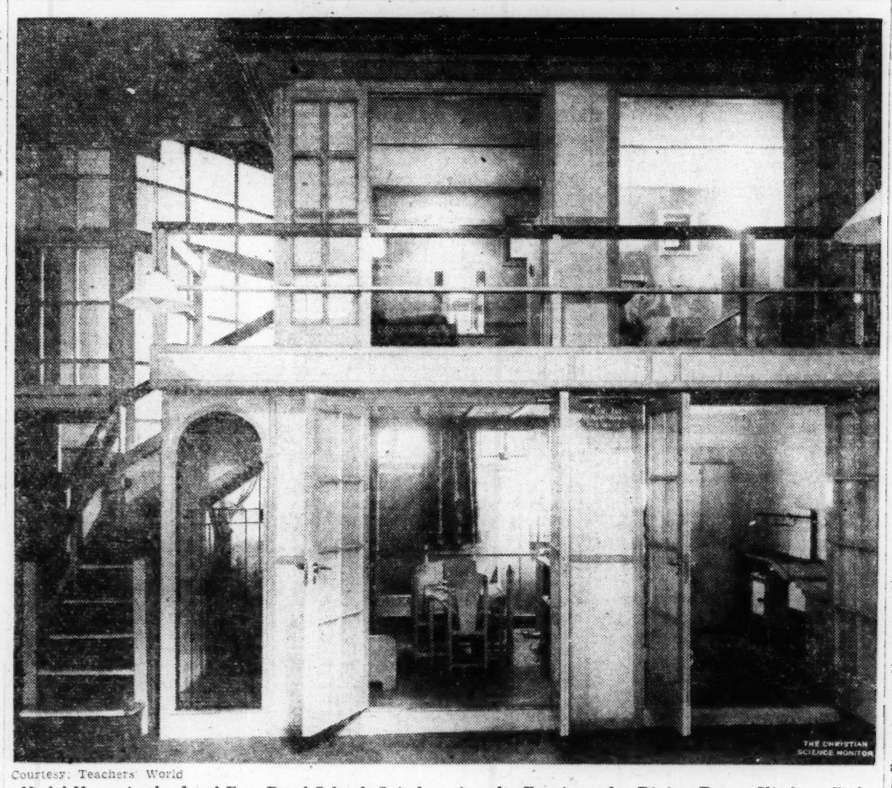
(Mr.) R. J. S.

* * *

Many of you are expressing gratitude that we stand firm for the constructive activity of Round Table contributions. We are glad you want real substance in the letters that are printed. It is an ideal worth individual achievement, and certainly it makes the Round Table more consistently worth reading. Happily, you are sending in a fine supply of material from which to build up these "meetings," so we thank you.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman



Courtesy: Teachers' World

Model House in the Jews' Free Boys' School, Spitalfields, England. 150 Boys Have Shared This Adventure in Homemaking, Designing and Making the Furniture for Dining Room, Kitchen, Bedroom and Bathroom, Firing and Glazing Tiles and Decorating Glass for Windows and Ceilings

Homemaking as Part of Boys' Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

BY BUILDING, equipping and furnishing a model "house" in their school building, the boys of the Jews' Free School, Spitalfields, have added a new subject to their curriculum—the science of homemaking.

The "house" built in the school natural science room, has two floors connected by an outside staircase. There are four rooms fully equipped and furnished and large enough for the boys to work in.

Neat dining room and bedroom furniture of simple design and in plain oak has been made by juvenile carpenters while young engineers have wired the house and fitted switches, fuses and connections for lights, telephone, and radio. Electric current for the kitchen is supplied by a dynamo which the boys have constructed in the school science room.

The modern kitchen is designed to impress the future man-of-the-house with the importance of labor-saving devices, for it has a full complement of electrical accessories, including vacuum cleaner and iron. There is also a gas cooker, refrigerator, kitchen cabinet and sink fitted with geyser for hot water. The makers of kitchen and electrical equipment have been so impressed with the practical nature of the project that they co-operated in providing equipment. Lessons on "How It Works" are given on all the apparatus installed in the house.

The decorations carried out under the direction of the art master have involved many types of handicraft among which are mosaic for the hearth, pottery, tile and glass decoration and stenciling. Lights concealed behind a glass paneled ceiling give modern lighting effects in the dining room. As each of the 25 glass panels is decorated with an original design, the ceiling represents many hours of co-operative effort on the part of young designers and sand blasters.

Speaking of the cultural value of this little "house" at the opening ceremony recently, Mrs. E. M. Lowe, chairman of the London County Council Education Committee, said it provided the boys with an opportunity of learning of the real beauty which could be carried into the home. It was an ideal in home building and decoration which, she felt, could not fail to have lasting influence.

Outdated Parental Reproofs

Such as 'Little Bird Told Me' and 'It All Depends'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bishops Stortford, Eng.

THE ghost of the Victorian generation, "Children should be seen and not heard," has finally been laid. Yet although modern parents would reject with a smile this devastating dictum, reminiscent of the days of "elders and betters," would they hesitate to use less ponderous but equally unreasonable phrases?

There are moments in the lives of all parents when they feel temporarily nonplussed by a question from a diminutive son or daughter. It is then that, ignoring the child's dislike of uncertainty and sometimes with more than a hint of a bribe, they take refuge in such adult clichés as, "We'll see," or, "It all depends."

Indeed, there is a whole vocabulary of such phrases which were in universal use among parents not so long ago. I have more than once suspected the existence, in the form of a supplement to "Mrs. Beeton's," of a list entitled: "Useful Phrases for Awkward Moments." Children are by nature inquisitive and hence not seldom importunate, but to damp down their indiscriminate ardor for knowledge with a phrase such as, "Curiosity killed the cat," thereby adding one more mystery to life, was eminently not the way to deal with our pestering questions.

If one was indiscreet enough to ask the price of anything (not only of presents) one was answered with the cryptic "Money and fair words," a phrase less picturesque, however, than that used by parents to silence any inquiry about the age of a maiden aunt, "As old as her tongue and a little older than her teeth." These ready-made retorts, quite apart from being incomprehensible, administered an unpleasant and undeserved reproof. How much more straightforwardly the child might have been introduced to this strange code concerning prices and ages imposed upon it by adults, but apparently not observed among themselves!

I still recall my annoyance at being put off with the words, "A little bird told me," or when inquisitive about the destination of a walk, I was told we were "going there and back to see how far it was."

Relations seemed even more adept at the game: there was that uncle who, when urged to take part in a chase, would plead with mock sorrow in his voice, "But I can't; I've got a bone in my leg." It seemed specious, even to a very young child, but one's anatomy was so vague and he looked so solemn. When an aunt of mine considered any of my questions particularly stupid, she would avoid the issue with the incomprehensible allusion, "You're like my Aunt Kate!" Our feelings about that mythical aunt can be imagined.

All these phrases were not answers to questions nor were all beyond our childish understanding, but they had one feature in common —they were overworked. That phrase so often heard above our boisterous games, "It'll end in a cry," was the more hated for having proved so often prophetic. The edge was taken off many a pleasant indulgence by the unnecessary, "Granny wouldn't have let us do that when we were your age."

Unexpressed but vaguely present at the back of one's immature mind was a feeling of annoyance and disillusion whenever "grownups" had recourse to these unsatisfactory phrases; annoyance because one had not been thought worthy of serious consideration and disillusion because ultimately one saw through adult evasions.

W. J. S.

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The Bachelors of Bergen

IT IS strange, when you come to think of it, that the first thing visitors to Bergen will mention is the Fish Market. From which one might gather that the Market is the only sight worth seeing. As a secondary topic, they will mention the Funicular Railway which carries one to the top of the Fløifjeld, 320 meters above the bay, or perhaps the Hanseatic Museum. But, to reach either, one must first visit the Market.

I wanted to see the Museum, not because I like museums in general, but because I had read that this particular one is quite different from most. If, however, you do not speak the language of the country, it is not always easy to find the building you are seeking. With fish, of course, it is different. I decided to use my nose and let the fish lead me to the Museum.

* * *

IT WORKED PERFECTLY. Streets away from the Market, I caught an unmistakable whiff which sent my feet hurrying forward. At the corner where, between the buildings, masts and funnels spoke of the Quay, the scent was so strong that I nearly turned back. But I wanted the Museum and the Museum lay beyond the Market.

I was told, though it is hard to believe, that I had chosen a day when the Market was closed. Certainly there were only a few covered stalls and a scattered collection of small tables behind which sat fat Norwegians, with buckets of water between their feet and wet brushes in their hands, swishing cooling drops over the rows of eels and other delicacies that were not yet sold. But this, apparently, was only a shadow of the real thing. I hurried over the shining, slippery ground, grateful that it was but a shadow. Shadows, it would seem, can be quite definite on occasion.

At the corner of the Tyskebrygge—the German Quay—with its warmly-toned, pointed roofs, and walls of white, green, dull red and amber, I found an open door a little below the level of the pavement; and, descending a few steps into the shadowed building, lost myself in a world of long ago.

* * *

THERE WAS LITTLE light in that old place, little light and little air. The small glass panes of the windows, with their ornamental iron hinges, were many-colored and thick; the walls were darkly paneled, the ceilings low, the shadows in the deep corners heavy. The Hanseatic merchants of that day, into whose hands the great trade of exporting dried fish had largely come, were artful in their ways. They did not want the Bergen competitors on the other side of the Quay to know what they were about; and, if it was not easy to see out, it was still harder to see in.

The Museum is composed of two Hanseatic commercial houses, complete with the original furniture arranged in every detail as it was in the days when it was used. In the main room of the house is a little private office, furnished with more glass panes, in which the merchant could sit at his desk with his big registers before him, at the same time keeping an eye on all that passed in the outer room. A panel in a cupboard, opening onto a secret passage, leads by an upward twist to the private room above. So in, and within again, are hidden the places of this strange house. There are couches buried in the walls with doors to close tightly when the weather turned cold, and sliding panels at the back through which the maid servants in the adjoining building could make the beds; for, according to Hanseatic law, no woman might enter the rooms of these bachelor establishments. There is a heavy money chest standing on the floor, with three locks requiring three different keys to open it; there are great slates hanging on the walls, on which were recorded the sale of goods before being entered in the ledgers; there are sets of weights and measures—one set for the goods bought and a different set for those sold. There are strange paintings of old kings and aldermen, and collections of rare glass arranged on shelves. The high-backed carved chairs are covered in fine tapestry, and leather-bound books stand in rows against the walls. The merchants of that time knew how to make themselves comfortable in the foreign land; those who labored for them had to shift for themselves. In the workmen's rooms the wooden beds, built in the thickness of the walls, are arranged in rows one above the other, with sliding panels to keep out all light and air; the dining-room is practically in darkness, save for a black, cod-liver oil lamp hanging from the middle of the ceiling. A few chairs, a wash-stand, a table and a picture or two of German homesteads, make up the scanty furniture.

* * *

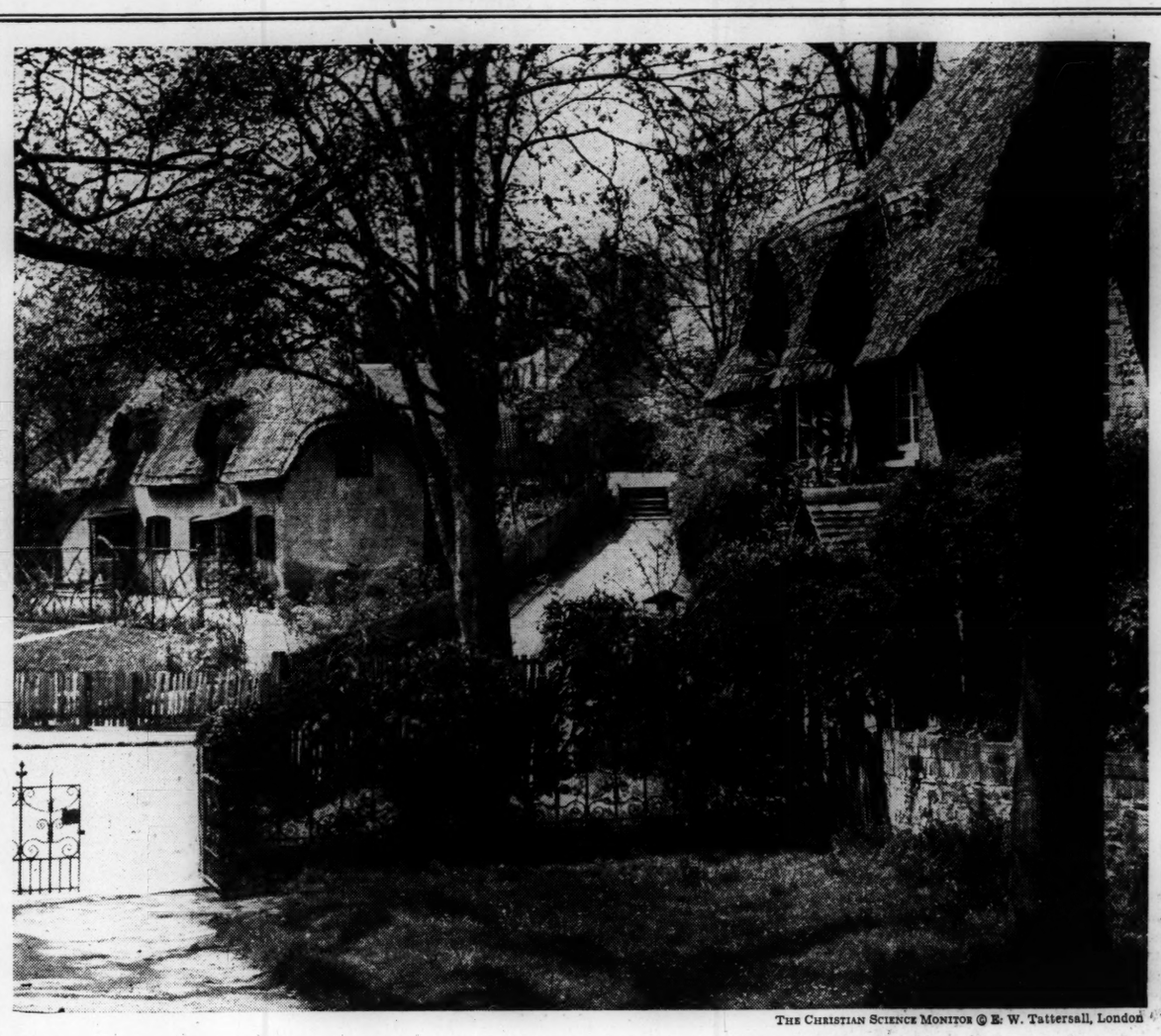
THE SUN FELL sharply across the cobbles of the Quay as I mounted the steps into the street again, rubbing my eyes for the light of it and for the sudden coming back to the present day. Swarms of visitors from all parts of the world were loitering in and out of the little shops, picking cherries from paper bags, shelling prawns as they strolled along, and consuming the contents of ice-cream cones.

The contrast was too strong and, turning into a narrow passage, I buried myself once more in the past. There are many of these passages running back from the Quay, one-time quarters of more Hanseatic merchants, each wooden way having formed a separate corporation in miniature, with laws, aldermen and councils of its own. So narrow are these passages and so rickety, that the peaked roofs of the houses on either side lean forward to support one another in perilous fashion. The low, square openings from the Quay are presided over by carved wooden figures—a silvery angel with flowing draperies and folded wings; a crowned head with three strange faces; a little painted man with a beard, holding a lifted ax in his right hand and wearing a red cap, a green tunic with yellow belt, and high black boots. There are heavy doors that close the passage from the Quay at night; there are frail wooden balconies supported by beams and pillars; there are carved balusters running upward by the side of wide steps, and tiny windows bulging forward from the timbered walls.

* * *

NO WOMEN MIGHT come to this quarter to prepare the food in the common kitchens, to mend the clothes, or to care for the strangers in a strange land. So long as the traders stayed in Bergen, bachelors they remained—twenty thousand bachelors they numbered at the height of their prosperity. And what befell those mighty men? The office which was founded in, or about, 1350, and which flourished so exceedingly in the centuries that followed, declined at length. In the year 1764 the last Hanseatic house was sold, and thereafter the Bachelors of Bergen disappeared.

D. A. L.



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One Wonders Whether Clifton Hampdon May Be the Perfect English Village

THERE is no railroad station at Clifton Hampdon. It is one of those peaceful hidden villages that has to be described as "near" some other place, because it is not big enough to stand alone. It is a toss-up if the motorist, running between London and Oxford, will find it either. Someday, perhaps, a notice board will be put up at the corner, bearing the words: "Perfect English Village Fifty Yards Further On." But we hope not. We want to keep Clifton Hampdon as it is; visitors have a habit of changing things.

There is a little church, perched so high on the edge of a cliff that it can only be reached by mounting a steep flight of stone steps. Below lies the thatched roof of a cottage, pressed so tightly to the side of the bank that, from the garden above, one can peep down the chimney. On the left of the church the river Thames spreads itself between the fields of Oxfordshire, passing beneath the six pointed arches of a toll bridge which was built by the Lord of the Manor to take the place of the old ferry.

It was sunny when we found this village, and quiet save for an afternoon bell that was ringing slowly high up in the church tower. In a garden a woman in a white apron was standing among her flowers, chatting to a neighbor who was leaning over the warm sill of a window. Close to the river a boy lay at full length on a bed of daisies, with his face to the sky; while, half-way across the bridge, a man stood with arms resting on the parapet, watching the weeds drifting beneath him. Beyond the village the road ran on and on, keeping the river company.

Olympus Enlightened

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people in different countries have become interested in the Olympic Games which are being held in Germany at the present time. History tells us that these games were originally part of a national festival held every four years by the Greeks beginning with the year 776 B. C. At that time Greece was famed for its well-trained athletes and the effect of the "Olympian Games," as they were then called, on the country as a whole was good, for the law of peace was observed in this warlike nation throughout the week before and after, as well as during the festival.

After the fall of Athens the Olympian Games were discontinued, but the custom was revived in Europe in 1896, partly with the idea of promoting international brotherhood. In the year 1932 the Games were held for the first time in America with international significance, and the United States became, one may say, Olympic hostess to the competing nations.

At the preliminary tryout which took place a few months before this great contest a student of Christian Science was awarded the privilege of serving on one of the American teams and immediately entered a period of rigorous training, prescribed for all the contestants. In this experience many helpful lessons were learned. One was that the human sense of limited achievement can be lifted through the study and application of Christian Science. Another lesson was that, although the world has become more or less accustomed to the truism that the divine Mind heals sickness and sin through the Science of right thinking, it needs to be awakened to the fact that human activity, such as an athletic contest, can be benefited by the enlightenment of spiritual Truth and governed by the one scientific Principle.

The urgent need for a better sense of strength, skill, and endurance turned this student to the textbook of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, and the following quotation proved to be a source of inspiration during the ensuing strenuous days of competitive effort: "When Homer sang of the Grecian gods, Olympus was dark, but through his verse the gods became alive in a nation's belief. Pagan worship began with muscularity, but the law of Sinai lifted thought into the song of David. Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 199, 200).

A close study of this passage lifted thought above the question of mere physical condition to the realm of spiritual being. Attention was given to the appropriation of certain spiritual attributes, such as wisdom, obedience, power, and poise. Activity, in the primal sense of the word, was seen as not dependent upon muscle or human will, but as the operation of spiritual thought force, expressed in joy and freedom. Body was no longer thought of as a mere physical structure, but as the idea of Mind, and individual man as individual embodiment of all the qualities of good derived from God, the only cause and creator. To this student, an athlete then became one who exercises his prerogative of reflecting the divine power forever supplied to him by God, infinite Mind, and who, like Paul, presses "toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 3:14).

Consciousness became filled with a song of gratitude for the fact that man, as God's image, possesses all the qualities necessary to the performance of any task; that Mind and its manifestation can never be in any way limited or fettered; and that "the grand human capacities of being," like angel thoughts, are divinely inspired, forever unfolding the right to be fearless and faithful; to be instant and intelligent in action; to be friendly and charitable in all one's relations with others. The idols of selfish, material sense and personal prowess were put aside for the ideals of unselfed Love which manifest themselves in unity of action and brotherly accord.

This spiritual understanding of activity bore fruit in a better athletic performance and was recognized as a power for good. During the various activities of those Games many incidents occurred which showed that a new spiritual era of mutual understanding and brotherly love was dawning in the consciousness of the young men and women of those many nations gathered together in joyous and wholesome sport. The separate tunes of individual endeavor were being merged into the grand symphonic chord of universal Love, struck by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science when she wrote (Science and Health, p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Larkspur in a Silver Vase

JUST to look
At the deep lake-blue
Of your petals,
Spilling over the cold
And gleaming silver,
Brings sweet refreshment—
Like a cool breeze,
Cleaving the heat
Of a dry and dusty day.

HELEN HIXON

Late Summer

THOUGH summer long delayeth
Her blue and golden boon,
Yet now at length she stayeth
Her wings above the noon;
She sets the waters dreaming
To murmurous leafy tones,
The weeded waters gleaming
Above the stepping-stones.

Where fern and ivied willow
Lean o'er the seaward brook,
I read a volume mellow—
A poet's fairy-book;
The seaward brook is narrow,
The hazel spans its pride,
And like a painted arrow
The king-bird keeps the tide.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Poems: 1908-1919." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Guatemala's Tierra Fria

THE mountains, topped with cloud, whirled higher and higher—breakers of green, flinging their surf upward to the sky. The white crests are cold; the green troughs between are cold, even when they glitter in the sunlight. Although the crowding ranks of cones—truncated, pointed, rounded, shattered into lesser peaks—are as static as geometric forms upon a colossal chart, the mists that race, the clouds that tear across their spuming summits give the impression of violent movement.

No railways pierce this region. That filament which wavers along the sliding precipice is the only roadway. It seems as unstable as a festoon of foam, formed, disintegrated, and formed again on a sliding watery wall. This is the *tierra fria* of Guatemala—the cold country.

Tiny figures, brilliant as prisms of ice, glint on the ascending and descending runnel. Occasionally a swaying ox-cart crawls around a spiral. Occasionally a donkey makes part of a caravan. But as a rule the Indian, whether alone or in company, trusts to his own legs for covering ground and prefers his own back as a carrier. And here, amid these abrupt heights and crashing depths, he is in his unique domain. If an infrequent motor car wheels around the precipice, the native, trotting down from his eyrie with a load of henequin rope or hammocks to sell, swerves to one side without turning his head. A group of them squatting gipsy-like about a fire by the side of the road, their earthern drinking-bottles beside them, their machetes at their belts, are indifferent in accepting or returning the traveller's salutation.

The aboriginal inhabitants of the mountains still wear the costumes which each man weaves, embroiders, fringes and tassels for himself. Every region has its own jealously preserved and distinctive cut and colour. A brown-checked blanket worn like an apron marks the man from Solalá, although he may be met a hundred miles away. Black woolen breeches curved and slit at the knee, with embroidered pocket flaps and a black bolero harking back to Andalusian Conquistadores, are fashioned only in Chichicastenango. The warrior from San Pedro works upon his fuil white cotton trousers rows of conventionalized animals and men in bright wool. The women from Santiago wear their *rebosas* across one shoulder and twist a headdress like a coronet around their hair.

These costumes are their own. These patches of scrupulously tended cornfields are their own. These adobe dwellings thatched with leaves—precise replicas of those Alvarado discovered three centuries ago when he pushed his cruel way into this region—these, too, are their own. Sometimes the ever-inquisitive white man, peering down a side path or scratching away the bushes before a half-concealed grotto, is confronted by a crude stone image, contemptuous in its calm. A man-made god, an idol with recent offerings of maize and candles placed upon the ground in front of it—the whole thing a reprehensible symbol of paganism in the enlightened twentieth century—this, too, is the Indian's own. . . .

As the lowland Indian maintains his equilibrium in the vortex of the jungle, so does his highland brother adapt himself to the sleet and storm of his mountains. His chest is deep to breathe the rarefied air; his thighs are muscular to climb. He does not conquer the elements, but he is not defeated by them. Even a volcanic eruption does not daunt him. Before the falling ashes are cold, he is back to scratch his cornfield and rebuild his tumbled walls.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "Images of Earth: Guatemala." (New York: Viking.)

A Home Suited to Grandchildren

ONCE upon a time the builders made a house. The time was 1798, the year of the Rebellion of Ireland. What the politics of these builders were I know not, or what they thought as they looked towards the mountains where their comrades were fighting. It is plain that they continued to build, and to do so with stolidity and purpose.

The house that they built was square, for that was the ideal of Irish builders in those days. It was, in fact, exactly like a box planted in a little depression in the ground. But it lacked that final triumph of most Irish houses—a plaster lion or eagle over the front door. I cannot say why the lion was left out, perhaps on account of the Rebellion, perhaps for lack of funds. To this house, in after-years, came my great-grandfather, seeking a home for his wife, his son, and his innumerable daughters. Now had he consulted his great-grandchildren he could not have chosen a place more charming or better suited to their taste. The ordinary person of maturity seems unaware of the essentials of a home suited to grandchildren. There were three big fields, a haggard, a hayloft containing a trap door, a cow house with an iron bar perfectly suited to gymnastics, a kitchen garden with abundance of currant-bushes, hedges, stokeholes, and glass-houses eminently adapted for hide-and-seek. There were gardens for quieter and more reflective moods; lawns with great cedars, broad paths bordered by flower-beds. Best of delights, a water-tub with a tap stood under a varicgated maple. No great-grandfather could have chosen a more seemly water-tub. . . .

Beyond the shrubbery were the woods. They overhung the river on a sharp decline. Below them the Liffey foamed at one weir for a brief space of troubled water, then slipped tranquilly through sunny reaches and forget-me-not-bordered shallows, down from Glorny's Weir.—From "Knockmaroon," by W. M. LETTS. (New York: Dutton.)

He Understood Mountains

"MR. LEAF is one of the most exciting talkers in London." Those words were spoken to me when I was twenty-five; I still feel how true they were, and later they shall be explained. . . .

The first time we met was at a small dinner-party. I sat opposite to him, and, quite contrary to the custom of those late Victorian days, Walter came to my side after the men had joined the ladies in the drawing-room—though we had not been introduced! He drew up a chair near me, and took out his notebook saying: "You live in Switzerland, at Davos. Can you give me the name of a reliable guide in that neighbourhood?"

"Guler," I replied promptly. "Leonard Guler."

"I am going out with a friend, perhaps this autumn, to do some climbing and we shall be staying at Klosters."

"Guler lives at Klosters," then I said.

"Can you tell me more?"

"We've lived for fourteen years at Davos," I explained; whereat his face lighted up; it became transformed. The love of mountains was in him and he was one of the few people I have ever met who could give out their enthusiasm without ever boring one. Indeed, he kindled sparks from his keenly sympathetic nature and made even the shyest listeners talk to him. I knew at once that he could understand the mountains which had always "haunted me like a passion." So that evening the murmur of the drawing-room, the conventions of those days, were forgotten; and we two were out with Guler on the Silvretta Glacier or (an ambition of his) climbing Pitz Kesch. Even I dared venture on what is my own form of boring others:

"If you do see that special blue flower when you go up Pitz Kesch you'll pick it, won't you?"

"Then you care for flowers?" he asked. . . .

There was modesty first, and there was deep-hidden tenderness for all tiny frail things, crowned by common sense and a mastery of will. Flashing sparks of fun were in Walter Leaf, too, together with that brilliant domination which can make others see what is worth while. Nothing mean or tiresome had appeared in the conversation of this man with the abnormally developed brow, the plain nose and mouth, the eyes which seemed indeed to be living wells of light. He was not tall, but had a strong frame, and his feet and hands were small and well-formed. In the speaking voice of that scholar and man of business lay his chief charm, for it was full of rich vibrations, and low—he could indeed do what he liked with it. His smile, when interested, was wonderful.—CHARLOTTE LEAF, in "Walter Leaf." (London: Murray.)

Watermelon Patch

RECOLLECTIONS of Grandfather's watermelon patch would be incomplete without the crows that cawed bravely as they soared above it, giving unmistakable warning of trespassers. At the first vigorous "Caw, Caw," Don, the collie, would bark and run toward the watermelon patch; but Grandfather would say: "Come back heah, Don. You know right well there's plenty of watermelons in that patch for all the boys in the neighborhood." And Don would come back and lie down in the shade where, no doubt, a cold watermelon was being enjoyed by the family on a warm afternoon.

The watermelon patch was on the low, rich ground that ran midway of the eighty-acre cornfield. At one end of the patch was a clump of trees where the crows lived, and at the other end wild blackberry vines covered the rail fence by the road. At this point the road was leveled by a small wooden bridge, where Sorrel, the saddle mare, always shied and pretended fright before crossing; and one day, when Mother was riding her, Sorrel jumped over the fence by the bridge and galloped through the watermelon patch, leaving the hem of Mother's long riding skirt on the blackberry briars.

The crows were greatly excited at this escapade and so was Mother; but Sorrel would have ignored the incident entirely, had not Mother promptly turned her about and insisted upon a gallop back to the fence, which Sorrel took with the greatest ease and grace, quietly crossing the little bridge without even noticing it. "She wanted a piece of watermelon; that was all," said Grandfather when he heard the story.

In the cool of summer evenings Grandfather, accompanied by one or both of the grandchildren, would walk through the tall corn to the watermelon patch. He always knew where the best melons lay hidden and, after much thumping to catch the ripest sound, he would come home with a luscious watermelon under each arm and lay them carefully away in the cellar. Next afternoon there would be cold watermelon served on the lawn. In the midst of the feast, the crows would suddenly caw excitedly above the watermelon patch. Don would rouse himself and bark, and Grandfather would say: "Lie down, Don. Let those boys alone."

P. Y.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Ormandy and Boult in Vienna

By **Erwin Stein**

Vienna

ONE of the last and most beautiful concerts of the season was conducted by Eugene Ormandy in a program which displayed his artistic qualities from every possible angle. It opened with Handel's "Water Music" in Hamilton Harty's excellent arrangement, which was played with fine balance of tone. This was followed by a plastic and polished performance of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony. The conductor attacked the work with great vigor and avoided all sentimentalizing of the Beethovian melodies—a tendency one occasionally meets with particularly in this symphony.

In the second and modern half of the program Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" was given with a perfect orgy of sonority. Ormandy stressed the romantic character of the piece and its highly-wrought emotional feeling, while insisting on a full, warm quality of string tone. In Respighi's "Pini di Roma" the conductor gave evidence of his sovereign control over his orchestra and of his unusual sense of tone color from the virtuoso's point of view. The concert, at which the Vienna Symphony Orchestra played, was a tremendous success. It is hoped that Ormandy will soon be heard here again. He has been invited by the Vienna Radio to officiate at a concert in September.

Ormandy is a happy mixture of American and European musicianship. As far as his natural tendencies and education are concerned he is deeply rooted in the traditions of European musical culture. It was in America, however, that he acquired the feeling for technical perfection. In spite of an already achieved mastery which places him among the great conductors of today, this young artist has still possibilities of further artistic development and it will be interesting to observe where they will lead him.

* * *

The season just closed was richer in good orchestral concerts than any other within memory. Also, all concerts were extremely well attended. This, doubtless, was due mainly to the many famous guest conductors, including Toscanini, who appeared to vie with one another in constructing interesting programs. The Philharmonic alone gave more than twice its usual number of concerts. There were also the numerous societies at which the Symphony and Konzert orchestras played, besides which we had foreign orchestras as our guests.

The Budapest Philharmonic gave two concerts under the direction of Ernst Dohnányi. The eminent Budapest Hauptstädtische chorus cooperated at the first concert and sang Bruckner's "Te Deum" as well as a lovely choral work by Dohnányi himself, entitled "Szegediner Messe." At the second concert we were given a very comprehensive program. Bartók's Suite "Der Wunderbare Mandarin," a brilliant work, was a novelty for Vienna, as was also Eugen Zador's charming "Hungarian Capriccio." Bartók himself appeared at the piano to play Liszt's "Totentanz." The Hungarian artists were much feted by the public.

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Adrian Boult, musical director of the London Radio, also paid us a visit with his full orchestra and showed the Viennese what a high standard of playing England possessed. Brahms's "Tragic Overture" and Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" were the two well-known pieces on the program. One heard also a tonally beautiful and well-constructed symphony in F minor by Vaughan Williams.

In recognition of modern Viennese music the conductor gave us, as the apex of the evening, a first Vienna performance of Schönberg's "Variations for Orchestra." It was amazing with what certainty the musicians played their enormously difficult parts, and amazing, also, how deeply Adrian Boult had penetrated into the character of the music. For this late Schönberg is probably the most difficult task that a conductor and orchestra could undertake. It is, however, well worth the labor, as the "Variations" are a masterpiece. I hardly know of any other piece in modern musical literature that, quite apart from its musicianship, combines such a wealth of melody, such interesting and lovely sounds, so much feeling, intellectual power and wit, into so masterly a form.

The Art of the Camera

U. S. Camera, 1923, edited by T. J. Maloney. New York: Morrow. $2.75.

EVERYTHING about this volume is pleasant. It contains an engrossing collection of photographs, the type is well chosen, the small texts are pertinent and finally the spiral binding facilitates handling so that one may open the volume at any point and expose a favorite print without having the book close summarily. It is a modern book and a modern subject, in the 200 pages of which the stupendous achievements of the camera are encompassed.

In a terse introduction, M. F. Agha pokes fun at the camera aesthetics and apologists who have held forth so pompously and seriously about this "genuine" brand of modernism. He discloses what others probably reflect on the subject; as for himself he prefers not to reveal his ideas, but to let the photographs speak for themselves. In other words, as writer of the introduction, he really considers an introduction unnecessary.

* * *

The prints are classified. There is a group under the heading of illustration. Edward Steichen prefaces it with a few sentences in which he indicates the difficulties of the illustrator, the fact that he is required to work on any subject at any time, irrespective of his interest; of the fact further that his contribution must be modified and completed by the printer and engraver. Finally, on the printed page, it proves to be something quite different from his contribution.

Arnold Genthe, introducing the portraiture section, makes great demands of the photographer. In fact they are the demands made by great painters, that they "convey an impression of the mind and spirit of the sitter." He prefers to dispose of most of the artificial lighting apparatus. It prevents the sitter from being relaxed. A photograph of a Negress made by Mr. Genthe is one of the finest prints in the collection; it seems to have surpassed all barriers of the mechanism and achieves such depth and quality as we had thought attainable only in painting.

* * *

Max Thorek offers a small introduction to the pictorial series. Remie Lohse comments critically about the miniature camera, finding it important for practical use rather than for the quality and texture of surface it can attain. Because of the fugitive nature of subjects caught by the small camera, the prints prove to be far more interesting, far more human. One gains a feeling of movement and transiency.

Harold E. Edgerton writes the last introduction, on the scientific, aerial and news application of camera apparatus. The scientific section is fascinating, though far too small. It includes prints of a bubble bursting, glass shattering, a bird in flight, some taken at 1-100,000th of a second.

The rapid recording of the camera fixes images as well of riots, strike-breaking, phases of sport. With this department we are familiar from the daily press.

Courtesy Germanic Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

Portrait of Sibylle of Saxony, by Lucas Cranach, Lent by John L. Schiff, New York

German Art at Harvard

By **Dorothy Adlow**

Cambridge, Mass.

AN EXHIBITION which illustrates German art from 1450 to 1550 is being shown throughout the summer at the Germanic Museum at Harvard University. It is part of the tercentenary celebration and is probably one of the best displays of the period ever held in the United States. The Germanic Museum has provided many splendid exhibitions in recent years, and almost invariably it has shown such things as would not be offered elsewhere in Boston or Cambridge.

Schooled as so many of us have been in the Italian Renaissance and its influences, any divergences such as are discerned in the German and Flemish schools seem odd. People have a tendency to estimate pictures by the degree to which they resemble southern prototypes. Many stylistic traits seem eccentric, many tendencies to draftsmanship seem faulty, if we study these works laden with established canon and prejudice. Viewed independently, the German pictures take on strength, grow brilliant, imposing, ornate; the spectator, grown accustomed to the conventions, will find warmth, tenderness, forcefulness in these paintings.

* * *

In his introduction to the catalogue, Charles Kuhn, director of the Germanic Museum, tells us that during the century encompassed the Burger emerged to displace the Knight. The new commercial era was reflected in art through individualism. There was a revolt against doctrine in Germany, as there had been in Italy. The enjoyment of German painting and sculpture of this interval results from unexpectedness, and from the methods employed in conveying emotion.

The pictures divide between personal portraiture and sacred imagery. The Germans did feel some influence from Italy in the matter of composing, but they did not develop the elaborations of perspective and foreshortening. The composition seems like the earlier miniatures, painstakingly drawn, with emphasis upon contours, drapery folds, jewelery. "Legend of a Pilgrim," by Martin Schongauer, is potable for its decorative beauty without any loss of illustrative emphasis. The peculiar ability to convey feeling is revealed in the Lucas Cranach panels.

* * *

More familiar are German portraitists, and there are some excellent examples to be seen at the Germanic. Lack of the chiaroscuro and photographic lighting of later Italian painters does not diminish the realism of these portraits. A Hans Holbein (the Younger) portrait of Dirk Berck of Cologne reveals the fine economy of stroke, the sympathetic characterization, the warmth and humanity of Holbein. If need be, he could round out forms, impart amplitude, but it was not always necessary. We note how true to life a portrait can be without being topographically identical. Lucas Cranach's portraits, stylized somewhat, include more of the lapidary details, with fine plumage, articulated strands of hair, jewels, etc., carefully characterized. Other painters represented are Christoph Amberger, Barthel Beham, Albrecht Altdorfer.

There are some splendid pieces of sculpture carved of wood, some polychromed. Tapestries, a reliquary and a few other objects made during this period are shown besides. The exhibition may be seen through September.

But It Has Gusto

By **Harold Hobson**

London

"SPRINGTIDE" at the Duchess Theater is a curious play. It is filled with crudities and informed by a more sentimental outlook on life than we have seen expressed in the drama since the days of "Daddy Longlegs." Its construction is feeble and obvious, and towards the end irregular, its characterization is by no means subtle, its dialogue is wanting in wit, and its setting, an impoverished boarding house, is hackneyed, recalling among many other plays, Mr. Rodney Ackland's "Strange Orchestra," "Birthday," and "After October."

Yet, in spite of these enormous handicaps, the play keeps the audience in continuous roars of laughter, and seems likely to enjoy a very long run, in this respect, if in no other, being a promising successor to Mr. Emlyn Williams's "Night Must Fall," which has just completed a run of more than 400 performances at this theater.

It is hard to account for the theatrical effectiveness of "Springtide," largely perhaps because for considerable periods it is not effective at all. The obvious reason to bring forward for its prosperity would be the strength of the acting. Its company is indeed an admirable one on paper, yet somehow it does not play up to its expected form. Miss Louise Hampton, as the kind-hearted and unsuccessful lodging-house keeper, far too often uses in a comic part the gestures, intonations and facial expressions that she commonly employs with commendable skill in tragic roles. Mr. Arthur Sinclair, as the sharp-tongued Irish lodger whose shrewdness finally brings wealth to the motley crew of amiable but immature geniuses with whom Miss Hampton's boarding house is peopled, never forgets that he is a comedian, but occasionally he slows down his performance intolerably. The whole production is, in fact, slow. At the opening of the third act it seems as if nobody is ever going to begin speaking, and when each of the characters, half way through the play, is brought in turn to Mr. Sinclair to be tested, as the litmus paper is brought to the acid, and turns self-conscious or gloomy, according to his nature, there seems to be no reason why the procession should not go on forever.

It is at this point, when the play appears to be foundering, that the authors show their skill. They finish the second act, which has hitherto dragged abominably, with a whirlwind of action and surprises that is equally effective, credible and welcome. It is rather difficult later on to believe in the wealth that falls from the skies on almost every member of the household, but the ending of the little story is undeniably pleasant. It is perhaps the cheerfulness of the authors' philosophy that bids fair to bring to "Springtide" a greater popularity than has attended other plays set in a similar milieu, and far more carefully and accurately observed, but lacking its gusto and irresistible optimism.

Duchess Theater—Springtide, by George Billam and Petes Goldsmith. Presented July 16, 1936.

Shaw Is Shaw

The Art of Bernard Shaw, by S. C. Sen Gupta. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

A PLAY is not a play unless it is a debate, according to Bernard Shaw. Such a viewpoint is at once an explanation of his unconventional playwriting and a justification of Prof. Sen Gupta's thesis. For Shaw is an artist, despite his violent protestations that he is essentially a propagandist and merely uses the theater as he does the lecture platform to give currency to his arguments. An artist, that is, in the broad sense that whatever his medium he is expressing himself individually upon economic topics that are of the widest interest today.

* * *

This is no place to enter into a discussion of Shaw's present status as an economist. His achievement in perspective is Prof. Sen Gupta's concern, and the contemporary situation may be left to Mr. Shaw's critics. More profitable, it would seem, is the artist's approach, with expression as the key to the subject, rather than counter debate. In such an attitude we may swallow Shaw whole, like an oyster, and enjoy him for his flavor.

Prof. Sen Gupta starts with the useful proposition that Shaw is a phenomenon, variously understood only because commentators upon his work have so often accepted what was congenial to them and have attempted to reject the rest. "Shaw has said so many things in so many different ways that he has been as great a puzzle to his admirers as to his detractors." True enough, but is this not because admirers and detractors alike were trying to prove something with factors other than those involved in individual expression?

* * *

This study of Shaw will be of large use to persons seeking a quick survey of the subject's writings, presented in a temperate vein, with no violent disagreements or denunciations, and an all-round fairness of interpretation. The author makes clear the Shavian realism that declines to accept a tradition merely because it has survived. Survival must indicate continuity of function, not simply the inertia of convention and custom. A biologist-economist is Prof. Sen Gupta's term for the author of "Heartbreak House." The visible world and the relations of men and nation are approached by a dramatist who regards everything in terms of symbolism, not the symbols of romance but the outer manifestations of ideas. Understanding this use of symbols, the student will be appreciably less at a loss to understand Shaw in relation to his own experience. For at the base Shaw is dealing with experiences that touch upon the lives of everyone indirectly at least—poverty, war, differences between capital and labor. E. C. S.

The Second Rockport Show

By **Dorothy Grafly**

Rockport, Mass.

FROM the creative standpoint, the second part of the Rockport Art Association's sixteenth annual exhibition is more stimulating than the first. While it may prove less popular to the general public, it is a show that will appeal particularly to those interested in a type of art that is adventurous and has something more to say than can be said with a camera.

Two women painters, Esther Williams and Ann Brockman, share honors this time with a comparative newcomer, Jon Corbino. What interests one most in the latter's work is his striking back for inspiration to the work of the great innovators who preceded the outbreak of so-called modernism. His "Abduction," with its writhing horses and figures, its brilliant red, green, blue, yellow, plum and silvery white, is boldly reminiscent of Delacroix, and is, perhaps, the most stirring oil in the current exhibition.

Both women artists are more gentle in composition and in color range. Esther Williams, in particular, suggests a blending of many elements including something of English eighteenth-century art, Watteau and a Renoir stripped of fleshliness and bright colors but holding to that soft toning of pigments reminding one of his days as a painter of porcelains.

"Bosky" and "Spring," by Esther Williams, deal with subject matter similar in emotional feeling. "Bosky" shows children romping with flowers in a tree-flowering spring landscape; while "Spring" is the sensitive study of a young girl in white lying full length on a blue throw under a great tree. Delicacy of effect is gained by pigmental undertones.

* * *

"Sunset," by Ann Brockman, has much the same feeling for color handling. A brown and a gray-white horse graze in the foreground, with gray-green willow for foil, while to the right a field with green and rust-red soil streaks is answered by the green of a tree and the red of a barn, the two parts of the picture being tied together by the sunset harbor background which picks up all the color tones, intensifying them and achieving an emotionalized but subdued glow.

It is interesting to contrast "Spring," by Esther Williams, with a composition bearing the same name by Herbert Barnett, who uses figures and flowers in outdoor setting for purely decorative effect, swirling forms and colors as a draftsman might lines. Echoing this treatment, although less pastel-keyed in tone and with more emphasis on perpendiculars, is the sketch-like "Beach Scene" by the same artist. Both canvases are highly experimental, and much of their interest may lie in this spirit of adventure, coupled with a good color sense.

Studies of Cape Ann strike well into the interior as well as into the harbors and coves that have become so familiar to gallery habitues. For rich intensity of color one of the most appealing is "Rocky Ledges and Hills," by Leighton R. Cram; while "Dogtown, Late Afternoon," by George T. Le Boutillier, suggests the rich possibility of that remarkable rock-and-cedar-punctuated heart of Cape Ann as picture-making material.

Good harbor scenes come from W. Lester Stevens and Emile A. Gruppe; while the most brilliant of the marines is "Along the Coast," by Stanley Woodward.

Figure compositions in this particular exhibition are most engaging when developed in landscape settings. Mention has been made already of those by Esther Williams, Jon Corbino and Herbert Barnett. One should add to the list a rocky shore sketch by Gifford Beal, with suggestion of figures on pinkish-brown foreground rocks against a blue sea smudged with little white sails and topped by a pinkish sky filled with billowing pink-tinged clouds.

* * *

There is interest also in Samuel F. Hershey's study of a sandy haired young woman in dusty yellow blouse and green skirt against a rusty background, while John Lavalle's "William T. Aldrich Esq." claims honors in the portrait class as an admirable bit of characterization, from the piercing eyes and pink-white complexion to the thin, tightly drawn business mouth.

Pictures that do not fall into any particular category, yet merit attention, include "The Big Top," a circus study of big elephant and gay blue and red tent poles by Richard A. Holberg, and a European landscape, a trifle Van Goghish, although minus Van Gogh's restless fire, from the brush of John Wells James.

As usual, water colors, black-and-whites and a few pieces of sculpture round out the show. There is much of interest in this more informal section, the flavor ranging from old-time character illustration, "Up in Vermont," by H. Boylston Dummer, featuring types in a country general store, to the more suavely sketched "Hot Day at L Street" by Walter H. Kelham, where figures are mere accents on the sand, and the pattern is vivified at its edge by undulation of blue and green waves.

Los Angeles Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

FROM the Henry E. Huntington Library's rich store of old and modern books, 30 have been selected for a summer and fall exhibition entitled "Fine books." These were chosen not for their literary content, but for their beauty of form.

Three manuscript books of about 1300, an English "Golden Legend," a French Bible and Psalter, open the display, which contains seven manuscript books made between 1300 and 1500; 10 works of the Golden Age of printing — the fifteenth century—including one of the finest existing illuminated copies of the Gutenberg Bible; three sixteenth-century books, two eighteenth, two nineteenth, one being the Kelmscott "Chaucer," and six examples of the twentieth-century revival, including the Doves Press Bible and the Merrymount Book of Common Prayer.

Fourteenth-century illuminated manuscripts were probably never easy to read. They meet the eye much as does a cathedral, as a rich visual symphony expressive of devout faith and the craftsman's joy. The clarity of individual words becomes more important in typical fifteenth-century humanist books, notably Pliny's "Natural History," printed at Venice in 1469 by the brothers de Spira, and Colonna's "Strife of Love in a Dream," with its beautiful wood cuts and slender type. These are the books which inspired those English and American printers, Cobden-Sanderson, St. John Hornby, Bruce Rogers, John Henry Nash, the Grabhorns and D. B. Updike, represented here, in their endeavor to rescue modern printing from the mediocrity brought in by the power press.

The handbook for the exhibition, printed by the Ward Ritchie Press of Los Angeles, is itself a model of reticence and clarity.

* * *

Younger artists of Southern California are represented through the summer months at the Stendahl Galleries where three rooms of constantly changing pictures are on view. Youth, in this connection, means spirit rather than years. Whether it be Lee Blair painting freight trains with robust western realism, or Knud Merrild working somewhere between sheer abstraction and surrealisme, or Ejnar Hansen painting flowers with joy in rich colors but with care that they shall construct true plates and distances, or Henrietta Hoops summing up the drama of Spain's bull fight arenas in a few swirling lines and fat color blobs, these artists are young in their joy and their seriousness. No esthetic creed predominates. Other painters represented are Phil Dike, Elise Seeds, Buckley McGurrin, Edward Biberman, Lorser Feitelson, Helen Lundeberg, Lucian Labaudt, Jock Wibolitt, Paul Julian, E. W. Evans, Ara Pauline Peavy, Byron Brown, O. E. Uzzell, Donna Shuster, Ben Messick, Alexander Warshawsky, Albert Symonds and John Coleman Burroughs.

Four very young artists, members of the Southern Associates, a group resident in the harbor district, have an exhibition in the art gallery of the Palos Verdes Estates Library. They are Jean Swiggett, Ivan Bartlett, Jaine Ahring and John McNee Jr. They give evidence of how completely the young generation rejects the camera viewpoint. The merry-go-rounds, bathers, children and other phenomena which appear in their pictures are moved about freely in the interests of composition. Their color is decorative or expressive, seldom imitative, and they often introduce humor into their subjects.

* * *

A number of murals and other works have been completed during recent weeks under the Federal Art Project. In the assembly hall of the California State Building here Lucile Lloyd, assisted by Ben Messick, has finished her 16-by-13-foot mural in oil and gold leaf fepresenting the name and development of the State of California. Against a composite landscape background depicting such major scenic points as Mt. Whitney, Death Valley, Sutter's Mill and Los Angeles Harbor, the artist shows figures typifying the various races which, in succession, made the State's history. Califa, legendary Amazon queen from whom the State's name was derived, occupies the post of honor.

A mural in Ninth Street Grade School, painted by Adrian Machefert, depicts, in their historic costumes, members of the many races to be found among the students. This school, in a poor district, is proud of having raised the cost of materials for the picture by its own efforts.

At San Pedro High School Ross Dickinson has completed a large mural which depicts the activities of the harbor city against its own beautiful background of hills.

Merrell Gage is at work in his Santa Monica studio on a heroic "Pioneer Mother" statue for the State Capitol grounds at Topeka, Kan. It is a commission from the Kansas Pioneer Mother Memorial Association. Mr. Gage has given nobility of form to a somewhat hackneyed subject without treating it in any way to offend conventional views. He expects the work to be cast in bronze and installed at Topeka early next December. Before commencing this statue, the sculptor completed three reliefs for the façade of the new Veterans Memorial Building in Long Beach, representing peace, preparedness and, as center piece, the American eagle. Preceding these private commissions he carried out, under the Federal Art Project, a large pylon on the campus of Hollywood High School, decorated with a relief frieze showing typical school activities. The senior classes donated the costs of materials for this work as their graduation gift.

A. M.

Courtesy Germanic Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

Portrait of Dirck Berck, by Hans Holbein, Lent by Jules S. Bache, New York

British Art in Amsterdam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

THE Netherlands is making full use of the opportunity to study 200 years of British art provided by the exhibition here of 250 pictures and 20 sculptures (dating from 1730 to 1930) lent by Britain.

The international exchange of exhibitions, so successfully promoted in London for the past few years, is thus being extended. The show of Dutch masterpieces in the British capital in 1929 was one of the most successful of the series.

The present exhibition in the Municipal Museum here includes 100 paintings from private collections, most of which have never been exhibited before.

Only last year the British art galleries were granted permission by Parliament to lend paintings to foreign exhibitions. This is the first time use has been made of this Act.

Altogether the British National Gallery sent 11 works, the Tate Gallery, 24 works, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, 12. Moreover King Edward sent "Diana and Actaeon," an unfinished painting by Gainsborough, from Buckingham Palace, while the Duke of Kent sent a landscape by "old" Crome. One of the most precious works is "The Red Boy," by Lawrence, which has been insured for £100,000. The total value of the works on exhibition is estimated at £1,000,000.

Of the 200 paintings there are 50 works by living masters. The water colors are mostly from about the year 1800, the best period for British water colors, while the sculptures are all twentieth-century and include work of Epstein.

For the nineteenth season of the Cleveland Orchestra, opening in Severance Hall in Cleveland in October, Dr. Artur Rodzinski continues as conductor and Rudolph Ringwall as associate conductor. There will be 20 Thursday evening and 20 Saturday evening symphony concerts, and two Thursday evening and two Saturday evening stage performances of opera. Dr. Rodzinski will conduct the first 13 symphony programs and the two operas before taking up his duties as conductor with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra for eight weeks. He will return to Cleveland to prepare and conduct the final symphony program of the season.

Paint, Powder and Makeup, by Ivard Strauss (New Haven: Privately printed) is a detailed discussion of means of perfecting facial characterization from the amateur and classroom viewpoint. There are 105 illustrations dealing with the history and fundamentals of makeup, with detailed discussions of aspects of straight and character parts, national and special types.

Heifetz to the Rescue

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

HISTORY has just repeated itself in a way that ought to signify something to the industrious folk who rule the destinies of the Stadium Concerts. A very popular soloist reappeared on the evenings of Aug. 3 and 4, and audiences that had run as low as 3000 abruptly multiplied five times and more. The artist in question was Jascha Heifetz; the attendance on the third was estimated at 15,000, on the following evening at 1000 more.

The way history comes into the picture is this: A year ago, when Stadium fortunes were at a dangerously low ebb, Mr. Heifetz was hurriedly imported from California (as he has been again this month), and on two evenings drew to the Lewisohn Stadium 17,000 and 15,000 listeners, respectively. The meaning is clear enough.

When the management offers the public something it wants, the public responds in big numbers. And obviously what it wants is a soloist of first-rate appeal. There is no blinking the fact, whether or not you prefer to suppose that Beethoven and Brahms played in the open in sweltering weather, make the musical righteousness after which midsummer New Yorkers hunger and thirst.

* * *

The two concerts in question had identical programs. First, José Iturbi led the string orchestra in Mozart's "Eine kleine Nachtmusik." Then Mr. Heifetz, poised and imperturbable as ever, stepped forward to play the solo part in Mozart's D major Concerto. After the intermission Mr. Iturbi directed a performance of Turina's "Procession of the Dew." Then Mr. Heifetz appeared again, to be heard in the Glazounoff Concerto.

Of course, there could be no question of his getting away without favoring the huge throng with additional numbers, so on each occasion he played to orchestral accompaniment the "Havanaise" of Saint-Saëns and Sarasate's "Gypsy Airs."

It may be doubted whether Mr. Heifetz has ever appeared to better advantage in New York. In spite of the sultry weather, his tone had life and luminosity, and he was in complete command of his surpassing technic. Mozart's music he delivered most euphoniously and in the authentic style; the "Havanaise" had the requisite elegance; the Sarasate piece was a marvel of seemingly effortless virtuosity. If the audience had had its way, Mr. Heifetz would have kept on playing for hours.

* * *

Turina's noisy and by no means characteristic composition was a Stadium novelty, if not a novelty for all New York. Boston heard it under the direction of Georges Longy as far back as 1912 and Walter Damrosch once listed it for performance—some 15 or 16 years ago—and then substituted for it Lalo's Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys." The joke of that occasion was the slip of two veteran critics, who, unmindful of the change in the program and not recognizing the familiar overture, held solemnly forth in print on Turina and his work.

With these concerts, Mr. Iturbi completed his season at the Stadium. On the evening of the 5th Willem van Hoogstraten, most familiar of Stadium conductors, returned to the Lewisohn podium for the fifteenth consecutive summer. Whatever else he may do, Mr. van Hoogstraten goes in for varied and comprehensive programs. This one consisted of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, the Prelude to "Lohengrin," the Introduction to Act III of "Die Meistersinger," Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Emperor" waltz of Johann Strauss. Nobody complained of monotony.

Dr. Herbert Graf, 33-year-old Viennese stage director, has been appointed to stage operatic productions at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, next season. He attracted American notice with his settings for the 1934-35 season of opera presented by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

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Menial Tasks Go Begging In Soviet States

(Continued from Page 1)

intend to limit education so that some citizens must perforce be content with humble occupations?

Such questions already begin to demand answers, if "planned economy" is to justify its pretensions.

Machines Will Do It?

The Communists retort that machines can perform most menial tasks; but they appear to have an exaggerated notion of what machines can and cannot do.

The newspaper Young Communist Truth declared in a recent editorial: "We have now created conditions for free choice of occupation by every young person. Any occupation in our country is honorable. The labor of a bookkeeper or switchman, a herdsman or machine-operator, a machinist or janitor, a cashier or academician, is equally honorable. It is possible in any occupation to become a specialist, to broaden one's knowledge."

The fact remains that, despite all attempts to glorify humble occupations, Soviet young people increasingly avoid them and are aware that material rewards and prestige await those who become educated; no amount of propaganda can put a janitor or street-sweeper on a level with an engineer or government official.

Barriers Must Go Down

The Communists say that their society will not be like capitalist society because they are breaking down the age-old walls between rural and urban workers, between manual and mental laborers. They predict that eventually all such barriers will disappear, as the educational and "cultural" level of the lower groups is elevated.

However that may be, the development of Soviet society at present resembles that of another continental industrial country, the United States. The rising generation shows the results of the intense propaganda for self-improvement and education. Young people prefer "white-collar" jobs to domestic service or any form of unskilled or semiskilled labor.

Will a state socialistic system find it easier to recruit workers for its various ranks, to prevent the development of a top-heavy educated class and to develop young men and women who will be satisfied with the humble occupations which must be filled in any form of social organization? If so, the solution has not yet presented itself.

Jews' World Parley At Geneva Studies Palestine's Crisis

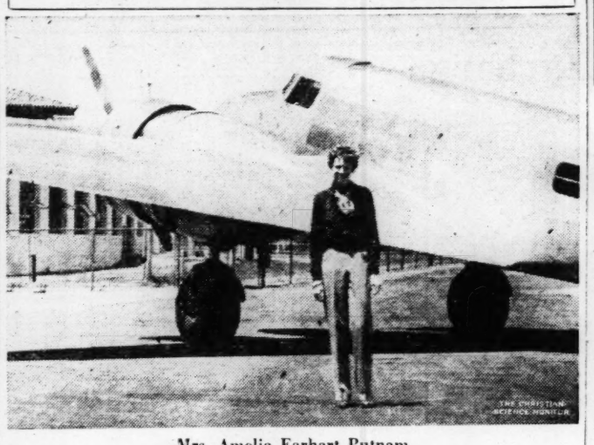
GENEVA, Aug. 11 (AP)—The "serious situation" in Palestine respecting the infiltration of Jewish immigrants over the protest of Arabs occupied the attention of the World Jewish Congress today.

The congress, which opened Saturday night, was called as the first world convention of its nature to discuss the economic, social and racial problems of the Jewish people.

American delegates forecast the adoption of a declaration against a cessation of Jewish migration to Palestine and against any attempt to destroy the British mandate over the country.

Dr. Mayer Ebner, former Roumanian senator, in an appeal to the Christian world to aid Jews, denounced the "indifference" with which the powers permitted National Socialism "to destroy the life not only of German Jewry but also to penetrate throughout the world."

Woman Flier Conducts Research



Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam

Shown With Her Lockheed Electra After First Test Flight Over Union Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif. The Plane Is Capable of 200-Miles-an-Hour Speed and Has a Cruising Range of 4500 Miles

Amelia Earhart Begins Test Of 'Human Equation' in Air

Aviation Comment

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam took her new library airplane for its first test flight at Burbank, Calif., recently. With it she intends to undertake research into what she calls the "human equation in flight."

Having accomplished flights across the Atlantic and from Hawaii to the United States she is turning her attention to this research project as official aviation consultant for Purdue University. Months of preparation have gone into this new flying laboratory. The $70,000 which it cost has been provided by the new Earhart Foundation which has its headquarters on the university campus at Lafayette, Ind.

Bi-motored Model

It is a Lockheed Electra which Mrs. Putnam has chosen to succeed the little red Lockheed Vega monoplane with which she made her record dashes. The new ship is the first bi-motored model she has had in eight years of flying. It is powered with two Pratt & Whitney engines of 550-horsepower each, flanking the "Alclad" metal cabin. Unlike the other popular makes used in commercial transportation, the Electra has two tails, each directly behind the propeller blasts.

Satisfied with the trial performance executed with the aid of Elmer C. McLeod, Lockheed test pilot, Mrs. Putnam said:

"We've improved the mechanical features of aviation marvelously. But observation of the human factor has been neglected. I propose to study the reaction to the vast array of flying instruments, having in mind possible changes to improve the ease of piloting by these dials."

Engineers as Helpers

Engineers, pilots and psychologists she listed as helpers in the research to take place over the Los Angeles airport here and over the Purdue campus.

The Electra is equipped for a flying range of 4500 miles and can carry 1200 gallons of gasoline. It has retractable landing gear and is capable of 215 miles an hour at 10,500 feet. All the latest instruments are provided. The ship's equipment includes a Sperry auto-gyro robot pilot, a fuel minimizer, a wing deicer, radio for sending and receiving and other blind-flying guides.

Normally used for passenger transport purposes, Mrs. Putnam's Electra has sacrificed passenger space for extra fuel tanks. On board there is room for one other person besides the pilot, and this space is in the control room.

* * *

A new plane for tests in the "substratosphere" is being completed now by the Transcontinental and Western Air Line at Chicago. It is designed to carry passengers at altitudes of from 20,000 to 30,000 feet. Its designers claim that at the higher level there is no "weather," for most clouds are far below.

Air resistance also is less, they point out, so that a ship which could travel at 200 miles an hour at 10,000 feet might speed up to 250 miles an hour at 25,000 feet. They also believe that vibration would be reduced and passenger travel therefore would be smoother.

Rarification of Air

The chief obstacle to such high altitudes is the rarification of the air, which can be overcome for the motors by the use of superchargers, but which presents greater problems when dealing with human respiration.

Wiley Post in his unsuccessful attempts at cross country flights in this "sub-stratosphere" wore a special oxygen tank suit, but for passenger service it is necessary to develop some practical means of maintaining ordinary atmospheric pressure within the whole cabin of the plane.

* * *

Experiments in man-power flight still are going on. The Associated Press reports that in Edmonton, Alta., George M. Semaka, "Canadian Bird Man" declared that on Aug. 1 he flew 100 yards by taking off at a height of 15 feet and using his arms to flap home-made fabric wings. He said he kept on his course with an attached "tail-rudder."

* * *

Public interest in air transport is illustrated by the hobby of making souvenir collections of air-mail covers carried by pioneer services. A representative collection of such covers tells the whole story of the development of the flying mails. The collection of air-mail stamps and covers, though a comparatively recent hobby on anything like a wide-spread scale, has, during the past few years, been going ahead by leaps and bounds. It was in 1925 that Messrs. Harmer, stamp auctioneers and philatelic experts, held in London a pioneer auction of air stamps and flown covers.

"Since then," explains a member of this firm, "more and more collectors have been turning their attention to the air. There is a romance about the flying mail which appeals to the imagination. Here—just to take an example—is one of the actual letters which Harry Hawker carried with him in his airplane when he made the first attempt to fly nonstop across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland. That flight, you may remember, ended in a forced descent in mid-Atlantic. Mr. Hawker and his navigator were rescued by a steamer, but their abandoned plane, containing a bag of special mails, floated about in the Atlantic till it was sighted and salvaged by another vessel.

Specimens in Demand

"Atlantic flight souvenirs always prove coveted specimens in the albums of collectors. Rare and much prized are certain covers prepared in connection with the Martinsdye Atlantic attempt of 1919. So, too, are Alcock and Brown and Hawker covers; also letters carried by our Atlantic-flying British airship R.34 in 1919. Other outstanding items in the view of collectors are stamps issued in Newfoundland in connection with the Marquis de Pinedo's world flight, and covers carried by Ross Smith and Keith Smith in their pioneer flight to Australia.

"Air-mail experiments in England have produced souvenir letters and cards which collectors are keen to have in their possession. Much in demand are letters and cards carried by Mr. Grahame-White when he made the first test in this country in mail transport by airplane. That was in 1910. A year later came the first officially sanctioned air-mail experiment in this country. This took place between Hendon and Windsor, and a specially prized item, among the letters and cards flown on that occasion, is a violet-colored card which was carried in a special bag containing greetings sent by privileged participators in this Hendon-Windsor test.

* * *

The variety in the loads now carried on long-distance air lines is indicated by lists which have been compiled recently of freight passing to and fro along the Qantas Empire Airways sections of the England-Australia route between Brisbane, Australia, and Singapore, Straits Settlements. One item was an act of Parliament which was being forwarded to England for royal signature. Yet another was a diving-suit sent for pearl fishing. Another was a consignment containing a number of models of theatrical scenery. A summary of some other items yields the following list: Radium, electric razors, natural history specimens, gas mantles, shark skins, microscope parts, films, radio spares, fruit, silk samples, garden plants and photographic materials.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

re-elect Roosevelt campaign. Labor is told it controls the balance of power in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Illinois and Kentucky.

Flight—Transport Plane Put to Time Test

Howard Hughes lands his "flying laboratory" at Floyd Bennett Field at 9:20 a. m., E. S. T., the Associated Press announces. He thus completes a flight from Dayton, Ohio in less than 3½ hours.

Hughes encountered rough weather over the Alleghanies as he came east. Assistants on the field said his time indicated he was conducting a test of the big transport ship which he has entered in the coming Bendix races.

Strikes—American Seamen Walk Out in Singapore

Striking seamen once again disrupt a ship's sailing schedule. The crew of the Dollar Liner President Hayes walks out in Singapore in protest against the demotion of an oiler. Last spring the crew of the Panama-Pacific liner California struck at San Pedro, Calif. Efforts to crush these out-of-port strikes by decreeing them mutinies were unsuccessful, as the Department of Commerce held them no mutinies, just the garden variety of strike. In the meantime both crew and passengers of the President Hayes stay on shore, the ship becalmed, the captain and company beckoning the crew to come home and settle the dispute. The crew says: "Oh no, we stay here."

Politics—Rival Candidates' Paths Cross

Political campaign schedules are due to bring rivals into actual junction or roaring down the same trail. Thus President Roosevelt will arrive in Cleveland Friday, as the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice opens there. The President's Chautauqua, N. Y., address will precede that of Governor Landon by 10 days. The President's three-day itinerary will take him through flood areas and probably back to Hyde Park for the week end.

Idaho holds its primary as the nation concentrates its political interests there. Senator Borah seeks renomination against Byron Defenbach, who has backing of the Townsend followers. C. Ben Ross, thrice Governor, seeks the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Governor Ross has already opened his campaign against Senator Borah, accusing the Senator of displaying too great interest in national and international affairs to suit Idahoans. Critics of Ross retort it would be a fine to-do if all Washington representatives were logrolling provincials rather than nationally minded statesmen.

Politics so excited one Idaho campaigner that he wandered off the reservation seven miles into Utah.

Arkansas sees Joseph P. Robinson, Senate Democratic leader, facing two opponents for renomination.

The Democratic National Committee issues an analysis of recent primaries. Kansas primaries are declared to show sharp Democratic gains, the Democrats registering 18.1 per cent of the total votes in 1930; 33.9 per cent in 1932; 34.7 per cent in 1934 and 40 per cent in 1936. Montana's 1936 primary disclosed the Democrats casting 75 per cent of the total vote, contrasted with 53.3 per cent in 1932. Pittsburgh reveals for the first time a Democratic majority of the registered voters.

Tin Can Tourists Hold Reunion And Then Step on Gas

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—Taking their fun where they find it—and cheaply, too—the Tin Can Tourists of America have no intention of going back home from their annual summer reunion at Sandusky's fairgrounds.

They have too good a time going places and seeing things, a visitor to their city of trailers found today. They find no need of "keeping up with the Joneses." The unique order which claims a membership of 95,000, is a secret society, a religion and an economic cult, all in one. Some are tin can tourists to get away from mahogany desks. Many found the life on wheels offered a solution of economic problems, others have joined simply because of the urge to keep going.

The man who quit a $30,000-a-year executive job to join the trailer brigade parks his $5000 trailer next to the man who lives in one which cost $75 to build. There are no dues, no fees. There's only one pledge: To help a fellow member when in distress and to keep camp grounds clean. Those who live on wheels for economic reasons say it's surprising what can be done with a little money out along the road.

Rent? In an organized parking lot they'll pay $1 a week for trailer space and 25 or 50 cents a week for electricity, plugged in. Heat? That's no item when you'll be bathing in the Gulf of Mexico next January. Clothes? There are no Joneses to keep up with. Food? A little money goes far.

Research at Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Kenneth Chorley, head of restored Williamsburg, has announced that research and education activities of the Williamsburg restoration would be continued under the department of research and education, effective at once. Harold R. Shirtleff will be the research and education director, with T. Rutherford Goodwin, manager of the education division.

Maine

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Call to Women To Aid Peace Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

war by the more effective organization of collective security and mutual assistance; and the establishment, within the framework of the League of Nations, of effective machinery for the remedying by peaceful means of international conditions that might lead to war.

Not every woman who sympathizes with such aims will be able to be present, in person, at Geneva. But the organizers of the congress point out five ways in which women, however distant, can yet lend their assistance to the work that is going on.

They can first secure the co-operation of the greatest possible number of women's organizations so as to interest women widely in the work of the international peace campaign. Secondly, they can take an energetic share in the work of the national committees for the international peace campaign. In the third place they can organize, in co-operation with other organizations, peace meetings, demonstrations and processions on the days the congress is being held, from which messages should be sent to the congress showing the enormous popular support for the international peace campaign.

Further, they can make the fullest possible use of press and radio to make known the present appeal and all other information connected with the International Peace Campaign. Ond, lastly, there is the opportunity of organizing collections and "flag days" which will secure funds for the International Peace Campaign.

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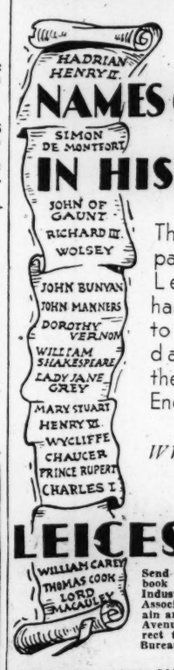

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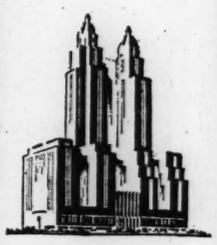

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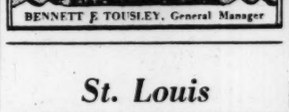

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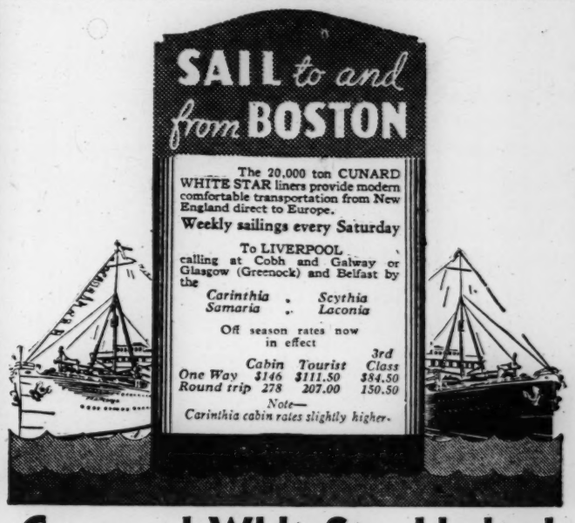
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Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Is Highly Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—After drooping irregularly during early trading today the stock market put its back up somewhat as demand for steels quickened.

The stiffening prices in the late afternoon left gains and losses about even although it reduced the size of the recessions.

Up fractions to a point or so were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, General Motors, American Telephone, American Water Works, American Can, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Baldwin Locomotive preferred, Allis Chalmers and Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt.

Allied Chemical slumped about 4. Columbian Carbon was some 3 points ahead. Chrysler rubbed out an early loss of about a point.

Fractions to a point or so down were Standard Oil of New Jersey, Case, Western Union and Continental Can.

Wheat was down a little. Corn was a cent or so a bushel higher as offerings lightened. Cotton picked up somewhat. Foreign exchanges were steady.

Rail loans split the domestic corporation list in the bond market today by selling off fractionally as industrial obligations worked higher.

United States Governments swung irregularly with gains reaching 4-32 and losses 3-32. Trading was light.

Italian issues found fresh support, the government's 7s adding about 3 points, Milan 6½s more than 1 and Rome 6½s approximately 2. Norwegian 6s also were firm.

Most of the gains by domestic industrial bonds ranged to ½ point. United States Rubber 5s were something of an exception and worked up a major fraction. Walworth 4s crept higher as did Penn Dixie Cement, Pure Oil 4½s of 1950 and American Rolling Mill 4½s. A reactionary note was struck by Allis Chalmers 4s which moved off about 3 points on relatively heavy volume.

Confidence in utility loans held such issues steady. Pressure on International Telephone securities since the Spanish insurrection reached grave proportions was seen relaxing somewhat as the company's 5s of 1947 rallied about ½ point. American & Foreign Power 5s, however eased nearly that much.

Rock Island general 4s and Allegheny stamped 5s declined a half point or so. Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, of 1977, and Nickel Plate 4½s lost minor fractions. Southern Railway 4s stood out from the rest of the list by moving counter to the trend for a minor gain.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Aug. 11	Aug. 10
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3*)	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½
13⅞	9⅜	Adams Express .10b)	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
81⅝	58	Air Reduction (3*)	78½	78	78	78½
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
17⅝	13	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14
4⅞	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
40	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xx (h)	38⅜	38	38	39¼
38½	12½	Alleghany pf x w (h)	37½	37½	37½	..
39½	12½	Allegh pf w xI (h)	37½	37½	37½	..
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	42	42	42	43
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1*)	34¼	34	34¼	34
248	157	Allied Chem (6)	236	231½	232	239
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	24
13⅜	6¾	Allied Stores	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
58⅝	35⅞	Allis Chalmers	59⅛	57	58¾	57¾
5⅜	2⅞	Amal Leather	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1½b)	39½	39	39	39½
54	40	Am Brake SF (1.60)	55⅜	54½	55⅜	54
137½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	124⅜	123½	123½	123¾
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165½	165½	165¾	165⅞
42¼	20	Am Car & Fdry	43¼	42	42	42⅜
80⅜	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	85½	85½	85½	85½
58⅜	31	Am Chain	55¼	54¼	54⅜	54
136	114¾	Am Chain pf (8½g)	127	127	127	..
102	87⅜	Am Chicle (4*)	10	100	100	..
12¾	7½	Am Colortype	10½	10	10	10¾
32⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol	27	26½	26½	26⅜
30½	10¼	Am Crystal Sugar	30½	29¾	29¾	30¼
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98	97¼	98	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7½
42¼	29¾	Am & For Pow 7pf	35	34¼	34¼	36
37⅜	25	Am & For Pow 6	29¾	29½	29½	31
8⅝	5¼	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	6
46	32⅜	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37½	37	37	37½
47⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	46	46	46	46⅛
4⅜	2⅞	Am Ice	3	3	3	3
13⅜	5⅝	Am International	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾
36¼	33¼	Am Locomotive	30¼	30	30	30¼
95½	66	Am Loco pf	90¼	89⅞	90	89¾
29⅞	21	AbMach & Fdy (.80)	22¼	22½	22½	22⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Met	11¼	11	11⅛	..
35⅞	27	Am Metal	33½	33	33	33
50	33½	Am News (1½)	50	50	50	..
14⅜	7½	Am Pow & Lt	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅝
69¾	26⅝	Am P & Lt 5% pf (2½)	67½	67	67	67
78⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	77¾	77½	77½	77½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	23¾	22⅞	23	23½
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28¼	27¾	27⅞	28
27⅝	18	Am Seating vtc	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	27¼
23¼	12	Am Shipbuilding (2)	26⅝	26	26¼	..
91¼	65¾	Am Smelt Sc Ref (2)	88½	87¾	87¾	89
39¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	40⅞	39¾	40	39⅝
36	26	Am Stores (2)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
61⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53	52¾	53	52⅝
96⅜	70⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	176⅞	175½	176½	175½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102¾	101⅝	102¾	102½
13	8⅝	Am Type Fdrs (h)	12½	12¼	12½	12⅝
27	19⅛	Am Wat W&E	26¾	25⅜	25⅜	26⅛
107¾	93¾	Am Wat Ipf (6)	108	108	108	107¾
107½	93¾	Am Woolen 1st pr (6)	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
11½	7¾	Am Woolen pf	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	64	63½	63½	63½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
40½	28	Anaconda Cop (4½b)	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	40⅛
60¼	35	Anaconda Wire (4½b)	59	59	59	59½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
⅞	⅜	Armour Ill	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	78	77	78	77
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	49	47⅞	48¾	49¼
19½	12¾	Asso Dry Goods	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
82½	59	Atchison TSF (2e)	87⅛	86	86	87
106⅞	96	Atchison pf (5)	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	32¾	32	32	32
35⅜	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	28⅛
54½	26⅜	Auburn Auto	32⅜	31½	32½	32½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5½	5½	5¾

—B—

67⅛	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3	3	3
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	45⅛	43½	44½	43½
24¾	15⅝	Balt & Ohio	23	22½	22½	23
35⅞	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35	34	34	34⅜
3¾	2⅜	Bald Loc Aso (6)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
49½	49⅛	Bangor & Arcos (2½)	44	44	44	43⅜
118	112⅛	Bangor & Ar (7)	116½	116	116	114
43½	35¾	Bald Loc Aso (6)	44¼	43¾	44¼	42¼
20	8¾	Barker Bros	16½	15¾	16½	16¼
19⅜	16⅞	Bayuk Cigar (3½)	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
20	8¾	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17⅜	17	17	17
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	22	22	22	21⅞
96	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	93¾	93½	93¾	93½
31¾	21⅜	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (¼e)	29½	28⅞	29	29
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
63¾	45¼	Beth Steel	60⅜	59¼	60	59⅞
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	16½	15¾	15¾	16⅜
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	30⅛	29	29½	29½
63¾	44	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44¾	44	44	44
100½	80⅛	Bon Am A (4)	90	89	90	89
26⅝	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	32⅛	31¾	31¾	31¾
43	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	41½	41	41½	41
83½	64	Born Warner (3)	77	76¾	77	77
11⅞	6	Boston & Maine	7½	7	7⅛	8
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	55	52⅞	54⅜	51⅞
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (2)	50¾	50¼	50¾	50
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	53¾	52	52	52
53¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	53	52	52	52
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103	103	103	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8½	8	8	8
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	40¾	40	40¾	..
36½	19½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	49½
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	13	12½	12½	13
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	19⅜
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (.90b)	28	28	28	27½
35⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	35	34½	34½	34
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	27½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	4½	4½	4½	4¾
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16½	16½	16½	16½
67⅜	29⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	47⅜	43⅜	43⅜	47⅜
25¼	15½	Byers	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21½
74	54⅜	Byers pf	68	66	65½	65¼
30⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	29⅛	29	29	29

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	42¼	42	42	42⅛
17⅜	8⅜	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	32⅞	32½	32⅝	32⅞
16⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	16	15½	15½	15⅞
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
19	12½	Capital Admin (½b)	17	16½	16¾	17
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7¾	7¾	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	171½	168½	168½	172
79	54¼	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77	76¼	76¼	77½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	25⅞	25½	25½	26
35¼	25⅜	Celotex Co	29½	29¼	29½	29⅜
57	35	Central RR of NJ	41	41	41	..
9¾	6½	Century Ribbon	7¼	7⅛	7¼	..
55	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54¼	52⅞	52¾	54
19½	12¾	Certain-Teed	10⅜	10	10⅛	10
102½	80½	Certain-Teed 1st	100	99	99⅜	..
85¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	84	83¼	83½	82¾
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68¼	66¼	66¾	68¼
8⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
2	1⅛	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
3⅝	2¼	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18½	18	18	18½
7	3	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
7	3	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
29¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24	24	24	24
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8½	8½	8½	8⅞
124⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	119⅞	119	119¼	119⅞
3	1⅜	City Ice & Fuel (2)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
53	36¾	City Stores	47⅜	47	47	47
46⅞	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	32¾	31¾	32¾	32⅞
33	26	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	33	32½	32½	32⅝
36⅞	20½	Cluett Peabody (1*)	36½	36¼	36½	36½
12214	84	Coca Cola (3a)	117	117	117	116½
23⅜	20½	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
106½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103	103	103	103
55½	29½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	54½	52¼	53	52½
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	112	111¾	112	..
9⅜	2⅜	Colo F & I (h)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So Ipf	31	29¼	30½	29½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	22¾	22	22	23
107¾	60½	Columbia G pf A (6)	107⅛	106¾	107⅛	107
100	80¼	Columbia G pf B (5)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	38½	37¼	37¼	37⅜
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	136½	133	136¼	133
74⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	73⅜	72¾	73¼	73⅜
108	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4x)	107¾	106¾	106¾	107⅜
82¾	55	Comm Tr (3.60*)	77¾	77½	77½	76¼
122	115⅜	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	116¾	116⅛	116¾	117⅜
14⅝	10¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
4	2¼	Comwlth & So	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	75½	74¾	75	76
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33¼	31	33¼	31¾
12⅜	8	Consol Cigar	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
74	50¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	78⅛	78	78⅛	78⅛
2	½	Consol Coal vtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	14	14	14	14
2¾	⅛	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
21⅜	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
44⅞	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	44	43⅞	43⅞	44¼
15¼	11½	Consol Laundries	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
15⅛	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	12¾	11⅞	12¼	12⅜
3⅜	2	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	½	½	½
29¼	15¾	Container (1*)	21	21	21	21
31⅜	20½	Cont Baking A	25⅞	25¾	25¾	26¼
3⅜	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2	2	2	2
88½	67½	Cont Baking pf (4)	88	88	88	88
71¾	67½	Cont Can (3)	71	70	70	71
24⅜	17½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	41⅜	39¾	41	39¼
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	3⅛	3	3	3
38⅜	28½	Cont Oil (1)	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝	31⅞
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	33	33	33	33⅛
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66	65⅜	65⅝	66
72¾	66¼	Corn Products (3)	66½	65⅝	66⅛	67
168¼	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	162¾	162½	162½	..
7⅜	3⅜	Cory	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	..
31½	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1½)	29½	29½	29½	29¾
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	58	58	58	58½
48	46¼	CrwnCrk pf N ww(2¼)	48⅛	48	48⅛	48
10⅞	8¾	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
41¾	28	Crucible Steel	44	42	43⅜	41¾
115	95½	Crucible Stl pf (2g)	111	109	111	108¾
18½	12⅜	Cuba Co	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
12⅞	10⅛	Cuba Rr pf	11¾	11½	11½	11½
14¼	6⅜	Cuban Am Sug	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	95½	94½	95½	95
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38	38	38	..
24⅜	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞
105¾	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	108	106⅜	108	105¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝
90	60	Cushman 7% (3½)	69	69	69	69
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	64	64	64	64

—D—

15	7⅜	Davega St (.30*)	15½	14⅞	15½	15
69¼	52	Deere & Co	77½	77⅛	77½	77⅜
28	19½	Deisel W G (1½*)	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	46¾	45⅝	45¾	46½
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
58¼	42	Dévoe & Ray A (2)	55	55	55	..
40½	33	Diamond Match (1½*)	34¾	34½	..	..
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½*)	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	42
24⅜	18¼	Distillers Co Seag	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	22½
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	56¼	56	56	56
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
79⅞	50⅝	Douglas A	74¼	72¾	73	73⅞
40¼	29	Dresser A (1½e)	40¼	40	40	40⅜
25¼	13	Dresser B	25	24¾	25	25¼
81¼	47⅜	Drnhill Inter	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	51⅝
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60*)	164⅜	163½	164⅜	164½
25	18	Durham Hos pf	15	13	13	..

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	183½	182½	183	184
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
10¼	8¼	Ettingon Schld	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20*)	38¼	38	38¼	38⅜
114	110¼	Elec Aut-L pf (7)	112	112	112	113½
12⅜	10	Elec Boat	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	14
17⅜	8¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
17⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
98	29½	El Pw & L 6% pf	71¾	71⅜	72⅛	73¾
85	72¼	Elec Pow & L pf	77¼	77⅛	77¼	79½
55¼	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	47½	47½	47⅝	..
1⅛	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
37⅜	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S (4e)	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13¾
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.10b)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
17⅜	11	Erie RR	16	15⅞	16	16¼
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	26⅝	25¾	25¾	26½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	18	17½	17½	17⅝
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	15⅝	15	15	15⅜
40⅝	23⅛	Evans Products (1)	25⅛	26	26⅛	26¼
8¾	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	6¾	6¾	6¾	..

—F—

5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	15⅜	14⅝	14¾	13½
53¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	53¾	53⅛	53⅛	53½
47⅞	21⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	45⅜
26½	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	26½	26	26	26¼
99	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
5⅝	2½	Fed Water Serv	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
37¾	20½	Fed d Dept Sto (1)	34	34	34	..
49½	30	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)	44½	43½	44½	43
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	25⅞	25⅜	25¾	25¾
105½	100½	Firestone T&R pf A (6)	103½	103½	105½	..
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	45¼	45	45¼	45¼
22⅝	25½	Florsheim Shoe A (1*)	32½	32½	32½	..
45	32¾	Flintkote Co (1)	33¾	33	33	34½
11¾	4¼	Follansbee B (h)	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	42	41¾	42	41⅞
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	35¼
39¾	30⅛	Foutr Nat Inv (1.45b)	35¾	34½	34⅝	34⅞
77¾	61⅜	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	39	38¾	39	39½
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	71½	71½	71½	..
			25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜

—G—

7¾	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6⅜	6½	6½	6½
18¼	11½	Gamewell	14½	14½	14½	..
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	11⅜	11½	11½	11½
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	59	57	58⅞	57
34¾	21	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
0¾	0¾	Gen Baking (.60)	12¾	12	12¼	12
11⅜	7½	Gen Bronze	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
15⅜	5¼	Gen Cable	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	13½
39⅜	17	Gen Cable A	37½	36½	37¼	38¾
108½	70½	Gen Cable pf	109	108	109	108½
48¾	34½	Gen Electric (1)	47⅝	46⅞	47⅜	47½
43¾	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	39¼	39	39	39¼
4¾	2⅜	Gen Gas & E A	3	2	2	2
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	63	62¼	63	62
72⅝	53⅞	Gen Motors (2*)	69	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
122¾	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	122	121½	122	..
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	8¾	8	8⅜	7¾
47⅞	18⅜	Gen Out Ad A	43	39⅜	43	39½
73⅜	24¼	Gen Pub Service	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
4	2¼	Gen Ry Signal (1)	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝
3½	1⅜	Gen Realty	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
45	20½	Gen Refractories (1)	40¾	40½	40½	40¼
44	37	Gen Steel Gas pf	42¾	41½	42	42¼
7	3	Gen Theater Eq	49	46	46	48¼
48⅞	19¼	Gen Tire & R pf	23½	23¼	23½	23⅜
53½	47⅛	Gillette S R pf (5)	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
19¼	12¼	Gimbel Bros	76⅝	76	76⅝	..
16⅞	6¾	Gimbel Bros pf (2a)	16⅝	16	16½	16⅛
105	69	Glidden (2)	107½	107½	107½	105
55½	39¾	Gobel, Adolf	42¾	42½	42½	42⅝
7½	3⅞	Goebel Brew (.20*)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10¼	6⅞	Gold Dust vtc .60	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
21⅜	12¾	Goodrich	13	12⅞	13	13
111	78	Goodrich pf	22	21¾	22⅜	21¾
31⅞	21⅝	Goodyear	107	106	106	107¾
99¾	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	23¾	23½	23⅝	23⅝
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk HHos	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
4¼	2	Graham-Paige	9	9¼	9¼	9⅜
13¼	4	Granby 2d stpd	23¼	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
35½	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	26¼

Business and Industry

Nation's Trade Activity Rises to Higher Levels During July

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Investments In Orient Slump About $300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American investments in the Far East now total approximately $750,000,000, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, a decline of at least $300,000,000 since 1930.

In the second of a series of three studies which re-examine the nature and extent of the American economic interest in the Orient, William W. Lockwood Jr., research associate, points out that American security holdings in the Far East dropped 60 per cent between 1930 and 1935, holdings of Far Eastern bonds falling from $550,000,000 to $220,000,000.

Interest and dividends on the Far Eastern investments of Americans resident in the United States could not have exceeded $35,000,000 in 1935, it is asserted.

The report says in part:

"It cannot yet be determined whether the decline in American investments represents anything more than a passing reaction to the conditions of the past five years, but it should be noted that our Far Eastern stake has declined more, on the average, than our stake in other parts of the world.

Equal Japanese Holdings

"At present the sum total of $750,000,000 at stake is less than 6 per cent of our total foreign holdings and is about equal to Japanese investments in Manchoukuo.

"In 1930 the foreign investments of this country in the Orient were about equally divided between direct investments of commercial and industrial corporations and portfolio investments, including principally foreign securities held by individuals and financial institutions. By 1935 portfolio holdings had fallen well below the book value of direct investments.

"Our portfolio investments in Japan are still of sufficient importance to place this country well in the lead among Far Eastern nations as a recipient of capital from the United States. Of political significance is the fact that American investors, through the purchase of $40,000,000 of gold debentures issued by the government-controlled Oriental Development Company in 1923 and 1928, have assisted the Japanese Government in the economic penetration and development of Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, China proper and the South Seas.

"Direct American investments in Japan total $60,000,000, considerably less than in China and the Philippines.

Chinese Investments

"American investments in China are approximately $200,000,000, predominantly business investments in properties owned and operated by Americans. Chinese corporations in contrast to Japanese have not attracted American capital, nor have American investments in Chinese governmental obligations been either large or very successful.

"The direct effects of American investments on trade in the Orient have been comparatively small because the net investments each year have been small and the annual return consequently small. Also, the promotive influences of capital export working through the balance of payments have been broadly distributed through the entire export trade.

"On purely economic grounds it cannot be denied that there are great potentialities for American investment in the Far East. But the experience of the past generation has led to a considerable revision of earlier optimism as to the ease with which capital resources of creditor countries can be applied in Asia to the advantage of either the lending or borrowing nation. In the present stage of international anarchy, the growth of the American stake in a troubled area like the Far East is in important respects the growth of a liability rather than an asset."

Record Low Potato Crop Is Predicted

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE smallest potato crop ever recorded is predicted by the Agriculture Department.

In its statement on crop conditions Aug. 1, the department's crop reporting board said the prospect was for a 294,537,000-bushel harvest, 7 per cent less than last year. It compared with a five-year average of 372,115,000 bushels.

"The late potato crop is in a critical condition," the report said. "A continuation of the drought would result in very light yields in most commercially important sections from western New York to the Dakotas, but timely rainfall during August would probably result in a general benefit to the crop in most areas.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Deficit Is Put at $22,356,493

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company's deficit in its non-participating department, including all accident and health business, was placed at $22,356,493 by Samuel L. Carpenter Jr., state insurance commissioner.

"The liabilities exceed the assets for the combined departments by $17,564,375," read a report prepared by Carpenter in co-operation with the insurance departments of the states of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

The report said "the participating department shows a surplus of $4,792,118.

"While the difficulties in which this company finds itself are due primarily to inadequate rates on non-cancelable accident and health policies," the report continued, "a considerable portion could have been alleviated by the executive officers of the company following the advice of the company actuaries as early as 1936, when they advised that the basis of calculation of non-cancelable accident and health reserves was inadequate.

"Also, considerable money was lost through a stock syndicate for employees and the making of loans for companies in which certain of the officers were interested."

Under the segregation of departments, the reports gave the life division ledger assets amounting to $172,792,689, an increase of $224,100, from Jan. 1, 1935.

Gross income, less reinsurance, was placed at $25,450,417 and total income from all sources including interest, dividends and rents was $37,147,364. A capital set-up including major assets was allocated to the accident department in the amount of $27,328,716. Income from premiums was given at $6,066,255, and income for the accident department from all sources was $7,839,366.

Deposit Insurance Rate Cut Unlikely

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said there was "no immediate prospect" that the agency's $6,000,000 profit during the last year would lead to a reduction in its premium rates.

Although the corporation showed large earnings for the first year of its permanent operation, Crowley said that "five years of experience" would be necessary before the directors could determine exactly what rate should be charged on "a long-term basis."

Each insured bank now pays an annual premium of one twelfth of 1 per cent of its total deposits. Established to protect depositors against loss from bank failures, the corporation insures deposits of $5000 or less in 14,118 national and state institutions.

During the 10 months after Aug. 23, 1935, when it began permanent operations, the agency collected $28,000,000 in premiums from insured banks. In addition, it had an annual income of more than $8,500,000. Crowley estimated, from the interest on its investments.

Administrative expenses, he said, would amount to less than $2,500,000 a year.

Losses during the 10-month period totaled $4,814,955, including $1,500,000 paid to depositors of closed banks.

Kelvinator Increases Shipments 54 Per Cent

DETROIT—July shipments of Kelvinator Corporation, dealer in commercial refrigeration apparatus, were 4261 units, or an increase of 54 per cent over shipments for the corresponding month of 1935.

Shipments for the 10 months' fiscal period ended July 31 were 35,168 units as compared with 24,282 for the similar period last year, or an increase of 44.8 per cent, announces J. A. Harlan, manager of commercial sales.

Oil-burner shipments by the corporation in the 10 months ended July 31 were 75 per cent above the entire previous fiscal year.

Business Ignores Seasonal Trends And Shows Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Business activity during July ignored the usual seasonal trends and showed no signs of slackening. Gains were either maintained or extended, according to the Department of Commerce in its monthly report of business.

The seasonally adjusted index of manufacturing activity advanced three more points to 104, on the basis of the average for 1923-25, equal to 100.

No Summer Slackening

"Business activity during July did not experience the normal summer slackening," according to the survey. "The gains in the past few months in manufacturing, construction, employment, freight traffic and retail trade have generally been maintained or extended when proper allowance is made for the usual seasonal variation.

"The major current indicators of consumer income—pay rolls and cash farm income—recorded further gains in June, and these have been augmented by the unusual increase in disbursement of government funds as a result of the cashing of the 'bonus' bonds distributed in June.

"The indexes for the major manufacturing industries still show considerable dispersion from the average, but the durable-goods industries which, as a group, are still relatively depressed, have made substantial progress this year, and the improvement is continuing.

Durable Goods Actively Up

"The steel industry, which because of the wide range of the products may be expected to reflect the trend of activity in durable goods generally, has been unusually active this summer. Production of ingots has been maintained close to the June rate, which was 12 per cent below the 1929 average.

"The electrical equipment, machinery and building supply industries, in particular, have experienced further gains. Automobile production declined during July, but the active market for both passenger and commercial cars has held production at a high level, consideration being given to the lateness of the season."

The department pointed out that among consumer-goods industries the principal development was cotton textiles, where "rapidly mounting sales have served to prevent the usual summer slackening in production." Rayon output has been maintained near capacity levels, while output of silk goods remained low, it was explained.

Analysis of Treasury Figures Show U. S. Expenditures Rising

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In his radio "report to stockholders" in early July, reporting the Treasury's results for the fiscal year just closed, Secretary Morgenthau said that "Federal expenditures are on the decline."

Treasury figures indicate the opposite. Federal expenditures have increased in every year since 1927, and when adjustment is made for the bonus outlay, they will be substantially larger this year than last. The figures are as follows, in millions of dollars.

Year Ended June 30			
1937	8200*	1932	5274
1936	7606†	1931	4219
1935	7376	1930	3994
1934	7243	1929	3848
1933	5307	1928	3644
		1927	3494

* Writer's guess.
†After allowance for bonus and return payments to R. F. C., F. C. A., etc.

Revenues Are Rising

It is the deficit that is decreasing. Again after allowing for the bonus payments, it has decreased in every year since 1933-1934, the first full year of the present Administration. Figures are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
1937	$2,000,000,000*
1936	3,391,000,000**
1935	3,575,000,000
1934	3,966,000,000
1933	3,068,000,000

*Writer's guess.
**After allowance as in previous table.

The narrowing of the deficit margin is due not to declining costs but solely to rising revenues. In the last five years revenues have nearly tripled. The increase has been due in part to higher taxes and more taxes, in part to better business. Revenues have been or will probably be.

Year Ended June 30	
1937	$6,200,000,000
1936	4,116,000,000
1935	3,800,000,000
1934	3,278,000,000
1933	2,239,000,000
1932	2,121,000,000

In the fall of 1932 Candidate Roosevelt expressed the conviction that the ordinary expenses of government ought to be cut 25 per cent. For various reasons, however, the "ordinary" budget has steadily grown since then, and for the current fiscal year it will take another very large jump.

The general popular impression is that the increased cost of government has been due to the depression, i. e. to (a) pump-priming (b) relief. However, the figures indicate that this is only a part of the reason. The increase in the so-called "ordinary" or "nonemergency" budget apparently reflects an enlargement of the fundamental conception of the proper role of the Federal Government. The President's figures in his January budget for regular expenditures were as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
1937	$5,649,000,000 (est.)
1936	4,776,000,000 (est.)
1935	4,306,000,000
1934	3,444,000,000

Confusion Limits Analysis

To break this category down into the various subdivisions of ordinary outlay is not possible with much accuracy on account of the confusion which new policies have introduced into Treasury accounting. For example expenses are found in both the "ordinary" and the "recovery and relief" (emergency) division for Boulder Dam, TVA, CCC, and other items. However, it can safely be said that virtually every leading category of ordinary expenditures has increased in recent years. Following are some examples (millions of dollars):

	Actual Expenditures for 1932-1933	Budgeted for 1936-1937
Departments of:		
State	15.2	18.7
Justice	44.1	40.5
Interior	74.5	111.0
Agriculture	251.0	167.1
Commerce	46.0	33.2
Labor	13.7	24.1
Navy	309.6	567.8
Army	349.6	369.9
Veterans	763.0	790.0
Interest	689.0	805.0
Sinking fund	425.6	580.9

Of even more significance, however, is a statement made by the President in this same budget message. It is reported that in his preliminary press conference the President considered this as one of the most important parts of his message, but it was obscured in the public mind by the dramatic sequence of events in which 45 minutes after the budget message was transmitted to Congress the Supreme Court threw out some $570,000,000 of processing taxes. He said:

"The success attending the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under emergency status justifies taking them into the budget for 1937 as *regular* activities." (Writer's italics.)

Admittedly the distinction between "ordinary" and "recovery and relief" expenditures is bound to be more or less arbitrary. However, there is significance in the fact that two important agencies originally carried in the "recovery and relief" bracket are now looked upon as permanently recurring.

These are not, however, the only new items appearing in the "ordinary" or permanently recurring category. The leading innovations of this sort total approximately $1,700,000,000. They include (millions of dollars):

AAA	619
CCC	220
Social Security Act	480
Railroad Retirement Act	48
General Public Works	322
TVA	45

Relief Not Deficit Cause

These things indicate that the popular impression is incorrect that the continual government deficit is due to relief operations. It can with equal truth be attributed to a growth in the ordinary budget, which is in part due to a gradual bulging of expenditures right down the line of established departments, and in part due to new ideas of what a government should do. It has been said that every business organization needs at least one mean and stingy executive, preferably next to the till. Such men have left Washington.

One of the reasons for the confusion in the present treasury reports is this slow but steady incorporation in the regular budget of outlays which originated in the emergency. For example the CCC camps for the current fiscal year were carried in the ordinary budget in January, with an appropriation of $220,000,000 to last to next March. CCC expenditures are now being reported both in the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditures of the Treasury.

Funds are being used both from direct congressional appropriation, in the ordinary budget, and from allocations made by the President under authorizations in the various relief acts. Close to $1,000,000,000 remains unallocated. The President may ultimately turn it over to Mr. Hopkins (WPA), Mr. Tugwell (Resettlement Administration), Mr. Ickes (PWA), or the Civilian Conservation Camps, or some of each one, or none to any of them. Only $220,000,000 will go to CCC under "ordinary" expenses, but no one except the President knows how much may be spent by it in the "recovery and relief" budget.

Treasury Statistics Dark

Treasury statistics are as full of pitfalls as stock market trading, Russian grammar, or economic planning. The above figures, particularly the estimates for 1937, probably are honeycombed with mistakes. It is only to be hoped that the mistakes cancel each other out so far as partisan bias may be concerned. Among the reasons for difficulty are the following:

(a) No revised budget estimate has been published incorporating the changes and additions made by Congress since the preliminary budget was submitted in January. The Administration has undertaken to correct this, and last year the President made public such an interim estimate on Sept. 30.

(b) Expenditures are carried in both regular and extraordinary budgets for many programs, "administrations," and "authorities."

(c) Transfers of expenditure from the extraordinary to the ordinary budget have been made, chiefly on initiative of the President, without being immediately followed in the Treasury's daily reports.

(d) For comparison with previous years, these changes necessitate a retabulation of former years' figures.

(e) The blanket authorizations to the President to allocate funds make guesses on future expenditures precarious.

(f) The operations of the RFC as middleman between the Treasury and some of the Treasury's subsidiaries almost defy analysis.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Strike Affects Trade—Business was seriously interrupted by the discontinuance of electric light and power in the Federal District of Mexico and the adjoining states from July 16 to 25 as a result of the electricians' strike against the power company supplying that area. Over 3000 industries were forced to shut down and 70,000 employees were thrown out of work. Industrial activity has continued normal in the unaffected areas with some industries experiencing a brisker turnover because of increased shipments into the strike area.

Automobiles—Economic conditions in Mexico are improving steadily with consequent improvement in the country's purchasing power. Sales of automobiles have shown marked improvement. The total number of passenger cars in operation total about 54,000. Mexico is now a potential market for American camping and touring automobile trailers. Dealers are showing a keen interest in this field. On July 1 of this year, the 780-mile highway between Mexico City and Laredo, Texas, was opened for traffic and offers many attractions for the motorist.

Retail Trade—In Panama the volume of retail business in July was estimated above that for June. This condition attributed largely to the clearing up of the political situation and to an increase in the tourist trade which is heavier than last year. Tourists, too, are spending more freely. Business in the interior is slightly off on account of heavy rains. Reports indicate that there is practically no unemployment in Panama. There is a scarcity of skilled labor.

Business Retarded—Uncertainties over the exchange situation, together with an apparent lack of purchasing power, have been a serious deterrent to business in Costa Rica during July. Since wages have remained the same buying is slow. During the past year prices of domestic products, largely foodstuffs, have increased along with the prices of imported products, which has further tended to reduce purchasing power. Imports show that there is an increasing trend in luxury goods, such as automobiles, radios, electric refrigerators, etc., in contrast to the decline in imports of necessary items.

Banana Exports—Exports of bananas from Guatemala have increased sharply compared with 1935. Foreign shipments in the first half of 1936 totaled 4,631,192 stems against 2,998,142 stems in the like period of last year. Although 75 per cent of the bananas grown in Guatemala are produced in the Atlantic coast region, production on the Pacific coast is steadily increasing.

Demand for Coffee—World demand for Guatemalan coffee has shown notable improvement so far this year. As of June 4 shipments abroad of cleaned and shelled coffee for the current crop year amounted to 1,077,844 quintals (Spanish quintal is 101.4 pounds) compared with 691,635 quintals at the like date of 1935, an increase of nearly 56 per cent. The current United States demand for Guatemalan coffee is extremely light.

Avocado Shipments—The Cuban avocado is growing steadily in favor in the United States and shipments to the American market during the last three years have averaged about 7,000,000 pounds annually. The Government has announced that it will adopt strict measure to prevent the shipment of avocados of inferior quality from Cuba.

Midsummer Slump—The midsummer slump in Cuba has affected all branches of commerce during July, but the retail trade in Havana suffered less than in previous years, owing to increased tourist traffic and release of part of the purchasing power suspended during the rainy spell in June. The trend in the interior, however, is comparatively weak, and reports indicate that business declined to the low seasonal point.

Tourists—The largest number of tourists in the history of Bermuda have arrived in the colony during the current summer. There was an increase of over 10,000 in the number who visited Bermuda during the 12 months ended June 30 compared with the year ended June 30, 1935. Of the arrivals for the year just closed 52,137 were from the United States, 1225 from Canada and 910 from England. There were 50 cruise ships arriving in 1935-36 with a total of 27,360 passengers.

New Airway—The Imperial Airways of Great Britain may inaugurate a regular air service between Bermuda and New York beginning this fall. A proposed agreement between the British Government and Imperial Airways to this effect has been prepared. The agreement covers a term of five years during which a maximum annual subsidy of about $90,000 would be paid to the company. It is understood that a flying boat powered with four engines and constructed according to the same specifications approved by Imperial Airways for the flying boats used on their Empire routes, will be used on the Bermuda-New York route at first.

Corn Crop Seen As the Smallest In Last 55 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the Department of Agriculture predicting a corn crop of 1,439,135,000 bushels, the smallest since 1881, federal officials began to plot an extended relief program for farmers in the 13 drought states.

No relief, however, was in sight for consumers who face the prospect of skyrocketing retail prices in a variety of foods.

The corn crop, surveyed as of Aug. 1, was 46.8 per cent of normal. The current forecast of 1,439,135,000 bushels compares with a prediction of 2,244,834,000 bushels a month ago. Last year's yield was 2,291,629,000 bushels.

Prospects of light crops of wheat, rye, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, truck vegetables, and the principal fruits except pears and citrus fruits, were also indicated.

As agricultural economists examined the department's most important crop report of the year today, they made the following observations:

That prices of bacon and ham will shoot up out of sight, perhaps even before election day, as a result of the serious corn shortage.

That corn may be imported from Argentina at eastern and western seaports, but probably will not invade the Midwest corn belt in any large quantity because of high transportation rates.

Wheat Imports Likely

That this year's crop shortage is in no way a result of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's crop reduction program since the only crop on which restrictions were in effect was winter wheat and a surplus has been harvested in that.

That this third year of drought in the last six will give impetus to Secretary Henry A. Wallace's "ever-normal granary" plan under which the nation would carry over in its storehouses each year a sufficient supply of corn, wheat, cotton and other staples for the next year.

Further importations of durum wheat from Canada are anticipated this year, in view of the short crop in this type of wheat which goes into bread and table cereals. With the exception of 1934, this year's spring wheat crop is the smallest on record.

Prospects are that the United States will continue in the position of importing a considerable supply of wheat when the crop as a whole is about equal to the usual domestic requirements. The explanation lies in the fact that wheat, in reality, is a group of commodities. The various types have not proved to be satisfactorily interchangeable.

In addition to the wheat and corn, the department's report gave the following picture of other crop prospects:

Position of Other Crops

Oats—Barley and grain sorghum estimated at about 8 per cent more than the final harvest of 1934, but about 31 per cent less than production in other recent years.

Hay—About equal to average quantity fed during the last six years, a period of short supplies.

Potatoes—About 21 per cent below average. Smallest crop since 1916.

Dry Edible Beans—About 14 per cent below average.

Garden Vegetables—Yields of late crops in important commercial areas of Lake States have been greatly reduced.

Fruits—Late spring frosts chiefly responsible for the low production expected.

Cotton—Yields to be above average in most southern states.

"Extensive readjustments" of livestock numbers and of feeding practices were predicted by the department as a result of the shortage of feed grains. The greatest shortage will be in corn, it was said, and the heaviest marketings will be in hogs, though prices to consumers for both pork and beef are expected to jump.

Relief Work Plans

Relief agencies of the Government studied the crop report as a basis for planning further aid in the form of jobs, loans or cash to destitute farmers. Illinois was placed on the drought list for the first time yesterday when the designation of 30 new counties brought the total up to 920 in 22 states.

An increase in the WPA employment total to 108,500 was authorized by Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator. Ordering all red tape cut to make way for speedy certification to jobs, Mr. Williams declared that in the 13 states where the WPA is carrying on its emergency program "the drought is no longer just a drought, it is a disaster," adding "the WPA intends to meet the needs of impoverished farmers on a disaster basis."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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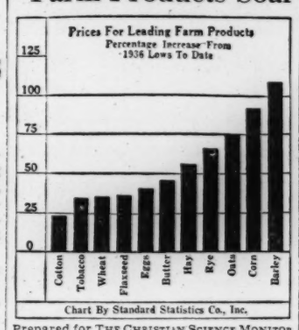
ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON. The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 7862

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. E-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Prices of Important Farm Products Soar



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INCREASES in the prices of farm products from their 1936 lows are indicated on the chart. Of the major crops, corn has probably suffered most from the drought, with a consequent rise in price of almost 100 per cent.

National Income In June 23.3 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — After declining from the recovery peak of $5,396,000,000 in October, last year, to $4,410,000,000 in February, this year, the national income produced in the United States has subsequently shown a steady upward monthly movement, rising to $4,965,000,000 in June, 1936, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The national income in June was 23.3 per cent larger than in the same month last year, when it amounted to $4,027,000,000. It was 92.5 per cent higher than the depression's low of $2,579,000,000 in February, 1933.

For the first six months, the national income amounted to $28,134,000,000 this year as against $24,550,000,000 last year, an increase of 14.6 per cent. During the first half of 1933, when the national income for the first six months was at the low for the depression, the income amounted to $18,305,000,000. The national income during the first half of 1936 was consequently greater by 9,829,000,000, or by 53.7 per cent, than at the low for the depression.

Auto Output Value 200 P. C. Above Nadir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Marking the recovery achieved by the automobile industry in the United States, 1935 operations accounted for an output of 4,119,811 vehicles which, with replacement parts, tires and accessories had a total wholesale value of $3,319,497,973, according to the 1936 edition of Automobile Facts and Figures just released by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The industry's operations last year, both from the standpoint of the number of units produced and the value of output, were at a level almost 200 per cent above the depression "bottom" of 1932, the book discloses.

Directly and indirectly, more than 6,000,000 workers derive their incomes from occupations in connection with the manufacture, merchandising and operation of motor vehicles. Of these, 439,000 workers employed directly in motor vehicle and parts factories received $657,332,000 in wages during 1935.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

STRATHCONA HALL

Overlooking the Charles

Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.

900 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ALEXANDRIA, VA. — Furnished bachelor apartment, remodeled studio building, quaint cobbled street, near river; sitting room, fireplace, bedroom, bath. Call Alexandria 2538 for appointment.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 69 W. 94th—Entire second floor, private 20-foot house; 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, Electrolux, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires, near church, subway. RI 9-3851.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 845 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Methproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear
COLD STORAGE made garments at low summer rates.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (6th Floor) PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted; man to manage small fruit farm near Toronto; wife as cook-general; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. ELGIN WASSON, Clarkson, Ontario, R. R. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOSTON—A beautiful 6-room house; near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business residence. Call COM. 6175 for appointments.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 603 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES, Innersprings, Box Springs made over, rebuilt, to order; Quilts reconvered, Reupholstering. BEEKMAN'S BEDDING STORE, 120 East 116, N. Y. C. Harlem 7-8090. Phone, write, estimate.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Two-HUNDRED-ACRE estate; all conveniences; game room, tennis, croquet, lake sports; 1000 ft. elevation; 30 guests; Fannie Farmer cook; rates, main house $25-$35; guest house, $21 folder. MR. and MRS. ENGLE, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern—Clean—Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Inspection and Inquiry Invited. L. A. SHAW

Rising Electrical Equipment Sales Shown in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electricity production records being established this year are resulting in the expanded use of electrically equipped products by public utility companies, according to a report in Poor's Industry and Investment Survey.

The net income of electric machinery manufactures has shown a marked improvement during the first half of 1936 over the same 1935 period. Prospects point strongly to earnings gains throughout the whole of 1936.

"This is attributable to broadening business activity which is being reflected in expanding sales of heavy electrical apparatus to industrial and commercial establishments, both for new installations and for replacement purposes," continues the report.

"Although orders from public utilities are being held in abeyance as much as possible until the legal status of utilities under present legislation is definitely decided, the maintenance of electric power production at a high level is being reflected in greater equipment purchases. A total of 43,312 million kilowatt hours was produced during the current year through July 4, as against 38,363 million kilowatt hours in the like 1935 period, a gain of about 13 per cent.

"The growth in equipment sales to public utilities is well illustrated by the expansion in central station equipment orders received by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Bookings from Jan. 1 to about June 15, 1936 amounted to $17,000,000, as against $9,000,000 registered in the like 1935 period."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Shore property with riparian rights; large and small houses, furn.; unusual values; sale and rent. NANTUCKET CO.

REFRIGERATORS FOR SALE

RECONDITIONED REFRIGERATORS—Crosley, $59; General Electric, $69; Frigidaire, $49; Kelvinator, $39; Electrolux, $69; others, $29; year guar. PILGRIM, 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10 — Nicely furnished rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents; elevator. MRS. McGRATH. COM. 0084.

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave. Cool spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage. S. J. S., Com. 9182.

BOSTON Pleasant sunny rooms transients or permanents, prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com. 8569.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL Circle 7703.

NEW YORK CITY—215 W. 101st Street. Attractive corner; double, single; peaceful atmosphere. $5.00 to $8.00 (Apt. 7C).

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest reference; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPANION, well qualified, desires contact with one needing loving service; references exchanged; willing to travel. D-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND
Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing, tennis, golf. $20-$23; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. If a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

SCULPTOR
seeks agents to handle his products. Box W-397—BCM/CSM, London.

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Accommodation for two, bedroom and sitting room with or without board; near sea. MISS PARKER, 8 Taddington Road.

SOUTHPORT. Select apartments, board residence near Promenade and Lord St., moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 43 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley. Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home, on tram route near Christian Science church. Tel. 51808.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Whitley Bay—Facing sea; period visitors 7/6 per day, permanent £2 2 per week. MRS. GRANT, Glenholme, Sydenham Terrace.

CORSETIERES

SPENCER CORSETS—Individually designed. A Spencer garment provides a fashionable outline without discomfort. Clara Elena Mitchell (diploma), Newlands House, Warley, Halifax. Tel. 61310.

FLATS TO LET

SOUTHPORT, 32 Park Ave.—Sunny first floor flat, 1 entertaining, 3 bedrooms, all conveniences; rent £80. TOFT.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, 26 St. Clair Ter. (Morningside)—Villa, excellent condition; 4 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 public, etc. (dining room panelled, has French window); garden front and back; secluded (electric).

LIVERPOOL, Princes Park—Semi-detached, freehold; 2 entertaining, 6 bedrooms, garden; room for garage; £900; vacant possession. PAIN & CHARLES BLEASE, 51 No. John St.

POST VACANT

CAMBERLEY, SURREY—Married couple or two friends for modern house; previous experience essential. Apply MRS. WYNCH, Pine Hill, Crawley Drive, Camberley, Surrey.

POST WANTED

ENERGETIC traveller with valuable connection amongst educational authorities in North England and Midlands, seeks change; age 41; married, resident near Manchester. Box W-442.—BCM/CSM, London.

SWISS girl, 24, secretary-housekeeper, graduated in English, French German, offers services; free to go anywhere. Apply G-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 16 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

ROOMS TO LET

BEDFORD—To let, 3 furnished rooms, with attendance; pleasant, clean, airy. 12 2 0 per week. MRS. LAMERTON, 54 Waterloo Rd.

CLEVELEYS—Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea, garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Mar[illegible] Road.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Attractive Investment to yield 4½%
New York Bank stock currently selling at
12½% of its 1929 price
Particulars sent on request.
HODGDON & COMPANY
10 POST OFFICE SQ., BOSTON
Telephones Hubbard 3510-1-2

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15
Ask Us About Savings Bank Life Insurance and Annuities for Residents of Mass. only

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near Christian Science church. Golf; shops; amusements yet quiet. Tel. 1066

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, "ST NECTANS"—3 Canteloupe Rd.; 200 yds. sea and church; 2 mins. station and shops; terms from 2½ gns. Tel. 839

BISPHAM, BLACKPOOL
RUTHERDENE
PRIVATE HOTEL
Modern, situated on sea-front, centrally heated. Bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water. Electric lift to all floors. No extras. Staff especially trained to give that extra service which means so much. Apply to Resident Manageresses for tariff. Phone 51897.

BLACKPOOL—"Briarcliffe" Private Hotel, 400 North Prom.—Full board from 8/6, bed and breakfast from 5/-; hot and cold separate tables; highly recommended. Tel. 51585.

BOLTON HOUSE
London, 20 Bolton St., W. 1. Grosvenor 1703—Quiet, comfortable and inexpensive; home atmosphere; 100 yards Christian Science church; close parks and Piccadilly; meals as required.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF
Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (15 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges recreation room, fine grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Summer from 3 guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD
CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST
YENTON
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD
ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—GUEST HOUSE, Courtnes, 4 Crescent Road, near Gardens; tennis, golf and sea; personal supervision; moderate. MISSES M. & E. WELSH

BOURNEMOUTH, South Mount Hotel, Priory Rd.—3 mins. pier and gardens; first class table, vegetarian if desired; personal supervision; garage; tariff on request; medium terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644

BOURNEMOUTH, 111 Talbot Road—Guest house, well appointed; facing south; garage; central heating; near golf, tennis; from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy Modern. Quiet MR. and MRS. TURVEY

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Crataegus" Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1181

Near BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach; nut. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28. Station: Bournemouth Central

BRIGHTON Clarence 34, Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship, entirely remodernized. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 guineas. Mrs. Blanche B. Sanger. Tel. Hove 4880, 6152.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2b The Precincts and 37 Burgate Street
Telephone 861

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires. Running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges. Cosy Bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors.
Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine
Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is central for everywhere — Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever, for 3 and 4 gns. per week according to season.

EASTLOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046. Guests welcomed in quiet home; board residence; sea-shelters; tennis free.

FOWEY, CORNWALL. GREEN BANK HOTEL. Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea; hot and cold, electric fires. Tariff: J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63

HILFIELD PARK, ALDENHAM, HERTS.—To Americans and visitors to England: Delightful English country home and scenery; old XVI. Century house, modernised throughout; tennis, swimming, fishing, riding, golf; terms from 4 gns. weekly; easy access London.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Royal 5239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
Bth pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6 Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5 FLA. 8111
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/-, 16 meals, partial from 40/-; bed breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre, hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 5/6 per day, 10/6 residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bathe, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

London
HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens' Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two Minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From 13/3s. single, 18/6s. double. 8/6 bed and breakfast.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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525 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
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SEATTLE
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MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2443
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs. Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9891
PARIS
56 Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Anjou 20-67
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

ENGLAND (Continued)

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PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W. 2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. o. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885/6

London's Finest, Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6, bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor. Tel. Liv. 3262 London Nr. Crystal Palace

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER. Moderate Terms. Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

SHAKESPEARE'S Country, near Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C., A. A. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade, Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737

SOUTH DEVON. OLD-WORLD GUEST HOUSE. Unspoilt surroundings. 1 mile Thurlestone sands; electricity, bath, garage, moderate terms. FRY, Ackmans, South Hulsh, near Kingsbridge

STRATFORD-ON-AVON — Eastwell Private Hotel, Shipston Road. Ideal for visitors to Shakespeare festival, near theater, personal attendance, terms moderate. Mrs. Jeffries

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
A most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

TORQUAY
ABBEY COURT HOTEL
Lime Avenue
Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

TORQUAY, Lensdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Rd.—Charming grounds; excellent accommodation and food; hot and cold water; garage; moderate terms.

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS — Corrin's "Cliffside" Boarding Establishment. Our aim: To combine comfort, cleanliness and excellent catering with good service and every satisfaction; minute sea. 41, Castlemona Avenue.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN. Mrs. Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms, every attention.

EDINBURGH, BROOKLANDS—Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen St. Gardens; quiet, restful; 3 minutes from Waverley and Princes St. stations; garage, resident proprietrix; modern throughout; excellent cuisine.

EDINBURGH, KILDONAN HOTEL, Great Stuart Street, West End. Ideal position overlooking the Dean Valley. Quiet, convenient to all stations. Two minutes Princes Street. J. Scott. Tel. 23445.

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, inverleith terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heat, quiet, moderate. Tel. 248411

NORTH BERWICK, Bon Accord Hotel, Marlinton Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 72

WALES

LLANDUDNO — Branksome Private Hotel; near sea, golf, tennis, garage; H. and C. water; high class cuisine; sunny, refined, moderate. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

FRANCE—Paris

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable. Homelike atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 15.-
Breakfast Frs. 5.-
Dinner Frs. 10.- and Frs. 15.-

FRANCE—Provinces

CANNES (A.M.) Avenue de Vallauris
HOTEL-PENSION "LA GARDE"
Homelike atmosphere. Terms from Frs. 30-35 daily.

SWITZERLAND

BERN — Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld; first-class family pension; inclusive rates from frs. 7.-, next to Christian Science church

BERN, RYFFLIHOF, Neuengasse 30, 1st floor. The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus. Lunch and Dinner Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.- Same management in ski-ing fields near Gstaad: SONNENHOF-WALDDORF, Saanen. Pension Fr. 6.50 to 9.-

GENEVA—PENSION—Mr. and Mme. KAUFMANN, 48, Boulevard des Tranchées—h. and c. running water; summer price from Fr. 7.- incl.

HOHFLUH — HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains. Moderate terms. K. Gysler.

KIENTAL, Hotel Kientalerhof—Bernese Oberland, Lötschberg line, easy connections, family hotel, pension from Fr. 6.50. H. THOENEN.

LUGANO—Hôtel Minerva
Modern comfort
Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50

THUN-DURRENAST
Pension Frieden-Strandbad
Facing Thun beach, swimming-baths. Wonderful panorama. Pension from Fr. 5.50. W. Abbühl-Zwahlen. Tel. 28.41.

THUN
HOTEL FALKEN
WENGEN, Bernese Oberland—Splendide Hotel Waldegg. Comfortable family hotel in ideal, sunny situation. All rooms with balconies; running water; excellent cooking, special terms for long stay.

Wengen (Bernese Oberland) 4333 Feet
HOTEL BELLEVUE
Right on the border of the woods; splendid panorama of the Jungfrau, excellent cuisine; full terms from Frs. 7.50. Write for prospectus: FAMILY BISCHOFF. Manag. Propr.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FAIRHAVEN
JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE
7 minutes from centre of city
Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial). Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165

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England

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THE BIRKENHEAD DRAPERS FOR
FROCKS, COATS AND MILLINERY
OF DISTINCTION

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PLANE TREE CAFE
LIMITED
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
Restaurant and Tea Lounge
The Cafe with Character and Charm
R. A. C. appointed.
TELEPHONE 314

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6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

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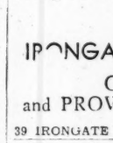

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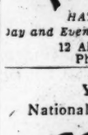
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Complete Dining-Room in Beautifully Figured Walnut, consisting of 4 ft. Sideboard, with Cutlery Drawer, 5 ft. x 3 ft. Pull-Out Table with Figured Top, 4 Chairs in Rexine.
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NO AGE is shut against great genius. —SENECA

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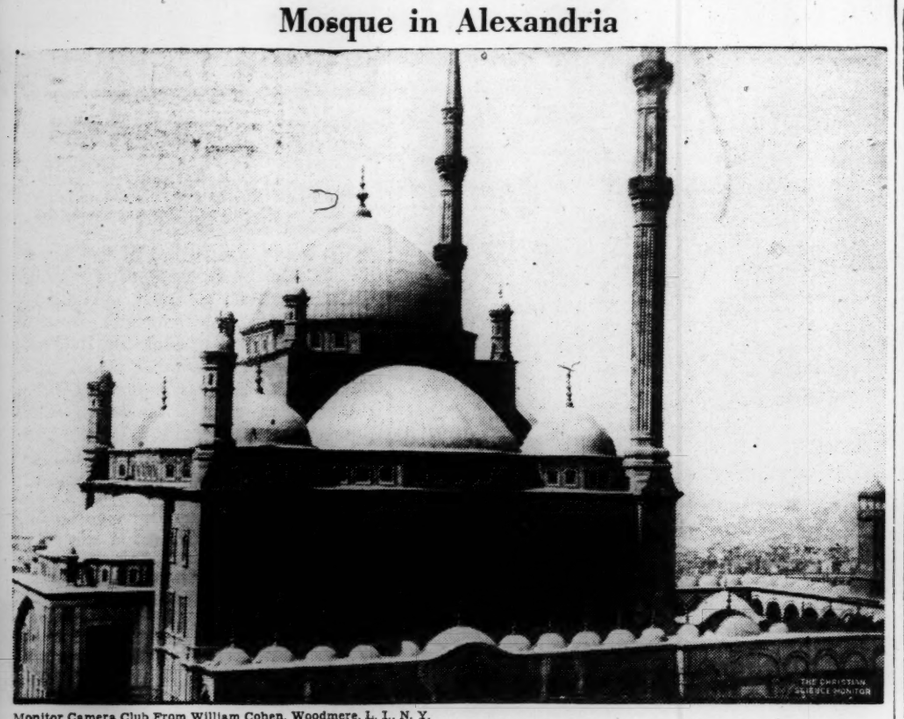
LEARNING makes a man fit company for himself.—YOUNG.

Mosque in Alexandria



Monitor Camera Club From William Cohen, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

The Mosque Mohammed Ali

Lines About Leaders–30

By a Staff Artist

Robert Burns
(1759-1796)

ROBERT BURNS was the voice of a nation to the world.
His poetry made Scotland and its people known to all.
And in speaking a universal language he ceased to be a Scot.
He was born into the family of a poor farmer of Alloway.
When the time came for him to go to school, he found it closed.
Years passed by, during which he labored hard in the fields.
Here nature brought him the compensation of beauty understood.
It inspired in him a vibrating love for animals and flowers.
It revealed to him the rhythm of the spheres in gentle winds.
Then worthy John Murdoch appeared to re-establish a school.
Coming from the city, he opened the mental world to Robert.
And he saved the boy whom labor threatened to hold a slave.

BUT the crops failed and the family had to move elsewhere.
Children and all toiled from morn to night on new grounds.
They were cheerful through the frugality imposed upon them.
Their hearts expanded, particularly the heart of Robert.
He began to compose songs amid the plowing and reaping.
And he wrote them down in the moonlight of his little attic.
Despite great efforts, Mr. Burns Senior did not succeed.
He passed on, leaving debts and a large family of children.
A good friend came along with a so-called practical scheme.
Robert made one more start under better material conditions.
He studied new methods, dealt with figures, attended markets.
However, the young farmer soon experienced another failure.
In the meantime, the poet asserted itself more and more.
Burns was as much of a reader as circumstances permitted.
But he had no knowledge of literature, nor was it necessary.
What he wrote had to do with spirit rather than intellect.
His gift was a clear vision with which he looked into life.
His work was to tell humanity what he saw and how he saw it.

NO OTHER poet probably has ever been so quickly recognized.
Neighbors came to send his songs to an Edinburgh publisher.
And the first edition immediately brought in $5000.
Burns's sincere attempt to be a good farmer had sadly failed.
When offered a post of collector of the excise, he accepted it.
He built a cottage, married Jean Armour, wrote new songs.
Being happy, he grew more inspired, more fluent, more praised.
Now he no longer represented a rustic adventurer but a prodigy.
He stood for the laureate of Scotland, courted by great lords.
Then it happened that Burns was asked to watch his thinking.
The French Revolution had already been going on for some time.
It became obvious that he looked on with no neutral interest.
He openly supported the struggle of the oppressed for freedom.
He began to be considered dangerous among his local admirers.
Another provocation soon arose out of the war with France.
Burns did not disguise the fact that he was opposed to war.
At an official gathering, some one suggested a toast to W. Pitt.
The poet protested and offered an alternative one, declaring:
To the health of a greater man . . . to George Washington.

AFTER this, Burns found himself deserted by his friends.
People avoided him in the street; invitations no longer came.
He remained with his excise duties until the end, however.
And at 38 he quietly passed on, surrounded by his family.
He left 500 beautiful poems that will always endure.
In all the literature of poetry, Burns is second to very few.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

London Tower Bridge

Monitor Camera Club From Ruth F. Jackson, Jackson Heights, L. I.

Spanning the Thames

Chess

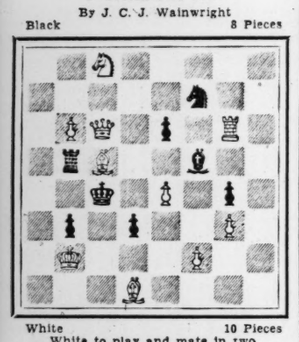
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Aug. 11, 1936

Problem No. 1851

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 8 Pieces



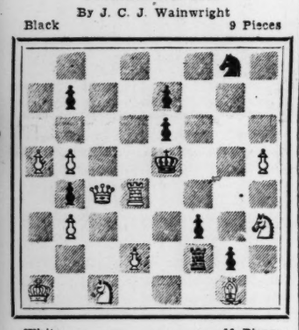
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Baltimore Sunday News, 1885-86)

Problem No. 1852

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Third prize, Yenowine's News, 1888
This further selection of problems by the famous Boston composer is offered through the courtesy of Mr. E. W. Allen of Newtonville, Mass.)

Solution to Problems

No. 1849. P-QKt3

No. 1850. 1. Q-K2! K-B4
2. K-B7
1. ——— K-Kt3
2. Q-B3
1. ——— P-K4
2. Q-Kt4
1. ——— P-K3
2. Q-R5
1. ——— Kt moves
2. RxPch

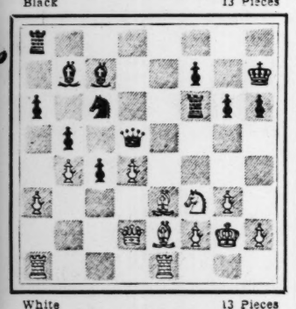
End-Game No. 316. White wins: 1 QxBPch, RxQ; 2 RxRch, K-Kt; 3 R-Bch, K-R2; 4 R-Rch, B-R3; 5 R(R)xBch, K-Kt2; 6 R(K6)-Kt6ch, K-B; 7 R-R8ch, K-Q2; 8 RxRch, KxR; 9 R-Q6ch, and wins.

End-Game

The finishing-off process, in this position, is not difficult, but might be missed by some players. From Popoff-Rjumin. Moscow, 1929. Black mates in five in the main variation.

End-Game No. 317

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

Chess and Its Stars

Brian Harley, without a doubt England's most popular chess writer, with "Mate in Two Moves" and "Chess for the Fun of It" among his successes, draws upon 20-odd years of chess journalism in "Chess and Its Stars," published at five shillings by Whitehead & Miller, Limited, 15 Elmwood Lane, Leeds 7, England.

In addition to personal sketches of Capablanca, Alekhine, Euwe, Bonar Law (the English statesman, a real chess devotee), Reshevsky and Lasker, the author indulges in a number of humorous bits, such as "Mr. Tony Weller on Chess," "Oliver the Twister," which are equally entertaining.

The student will not greatly improve his play from a perusal of this book, although it does contain a number of games and positions; but he will learn something of the personal, human side of some of the great modern figures who have touched or been touched by the game. Mr. Harley, a great problemist in his own right, provides interesting reading matter, and his most recent effort, of 161 pages, should have a ready sale.

What They Say

Amen

"We must stop underestimating the intelligence of the average person."—*John Erskine.*

"Human progress is largely a record of overcoming difficulties."—*Alfred M. Landon.*

Children's Corner

The Bird of Paradise

BLUEJAY was boasting, which means in this instance that he was saying in a loud chirp to Robin, "I am the most beautiful bird in the world."

"How do you know you are the most beautiful bird in the world," Robin asked, "when you haven't seen half the birds in the world?"

Bluejay continued to strut. "Show me a more beautiful bird," he challenged.

Oriole, who had been listening from the branch above, flew down to them. "Come with me," he said, "and I will show you a more beautiful bird than you are, Bluejay."

"Is it a scarlet tanager?" Bluejay asked, "for if it is, I don't believe you."

"No," Oriole answered, "it is even more beautiful than the scarlet tanager. Come." Oriole spread his wings and flew, Robin and Bluejay behind him.

Over the length of the garden they flew, away to a park dotted with benches and low, gray buildings. It was early morning and the park was quite empty.

Oriole flew toward one of the low, gray buildings, the door of which was wide open. Lighting on a tree close by he waited for Robin and Bluejay. A man in a dark blue uniform and carrying a pail came out of the open door.

"Where are we, and who is that?" Bluejay asked, alighting with Robin beside Oriole.

"We are in an aviary," Oriole answered. "The man with the pail takes care of the birds."

Bluejay twittered, "Can't they take care of themselves?"

"In the places where they are accustomed to live," Oriole answered, "but for some of them, that is thousands of miles away. Come." He cocked his head and with a quiver of his wings flew through a door into an open space where several birds were flying to and fro among small trees. Robin and Bluejay, following felt a strange excitement.

Oriole lighted on a branch. Robin and Bluejay on either side of him. "Look there," he said, pointing to two birds which sat on a branch just opposite them.

Robin and Bluejay blinked and looking saw two birds sitting quietly. Their heads and breasts and backs were black, their wings and tails blue, but what a black, rich like velvet, and a blue such as no Bluejay ever boasted. It was as if one were looking below the surface of a deep pool.

Their tail feathers were long black ribbons with more blue at the tips and from beneath the wings hung plumes of blue, tipped with pale lavendar. As they gazed, the birds turned over backward and gripping the branch with their claws, hung upside down. The delicate plumes became a fan, brilliant blue in the middle, mauve at the edge and over the body ran a changing ripple of color.

Robin was the first to speak. He made a strange little chirp and

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Look There," Said Oriole

twittered, "Are they real, Oriole, are they?" Oriole chirped, "Yes."

"But, Oriole, where do they come from?"

"Hush," Oriole twittered gently, and turning to Bluejay "Did you ever see such a blue as that, my good fellow?"

Bluejay shifted his feet and flapped a wing. He had been lost in admiration. Opening his bill he chirped:

"Why, Oriole, I'm wonder struck!
I can't believe my eyes!
Such lovely creatures, I am sure,
Are birds of Paradise."

Saving

THE difference between the clerk who spends all his salary and the clerk who saves part of it is the difference—in ten years—between the owner of a business and the man out of a job.—*John Wanamaker.*

In Lighter Vein

The Talkative Sex

A married man buttonholed another and imparted some neighborhood news. "Don't let this go any further, George," he said.

"No, certainly not!" said the other. "But how did you happen to hear it?"

"Oh, from the wife, of course!" was the answer. "She's just like all women—can't keep a secret!"—*Grit.*

—Humorist

"It makes a very comfortable bed, sir, but we have had some little trouble with one of the taps, so we usually lets it to gentlemen who can swim."

Especially in Leap Year

Easterner: "And you mean to say that you have 365 days of sunshine in California?"

Westerner: "Precisely so, and that's a mighty conservative estimate."—*Whitsitt Impressions.*

Roughing It!

"Did you do any roughing at your camp?"

"Yes, sir! Why, one day we were without our refrigerator, electric lights, and radio for a couple of hours when our power went off."

The Invisible Man

"What sort o' minister hae ye got, Geordie?"

"Oh, weel, he's no muckle worth. We seldom get a glint o' him. Sax days o' the week he's inveesible, and on the seventh he's incomprehensible."—*Vancouver Province.*

The Glad Return

A grandfather visited a household in which he had a little grandson who had spent part of the summer at a boys' camp. The lad talked so enthusiastically about the camp that his grandfather offered a slight reminder. "After all, though," he remarked, "you were rather glad to get home, weren't you?"

"Well," replied the lad thoughtfully, "not especially." Then after a bit he added: "Some of the fellows were—those that had dogs."

Daughter of a Philanthropist

A young American woman wanted to be presented at court. The high officials, having inquired into her social standing at home, objected. They explained to her that the honor of a state reception could scarcely be bestowed on the daughter of a retail bootseller.

The young woman cabled home and told her father the situation. She received the following reply: "Can't call it selling. Practically giving them away. See advertisement."

That solved the difficulty. She was presented as the daughter of an "eminent philanthropist."

Daily Anecdote

Precious Stones

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A RICH nobleman, one Heinrich, was showing to his friend a wonderful collection of valuable stones, brought from many countries and precious almost beyond all reckoning.

When the last stone had been displayed and admired, the nobleman gazed upon the collection with a sigh and remarked, "Alas, they yield me no income."

The friend replied that he had two stones bought for five pounds each that were yielding him a considerable income.

Eagerly the nobleman asked to see these wonderful stones, whereupon his friend took him to a small mill and pointed out two toiling gray millstones.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Literary Work

AN ELDERLY retired teacher is starting what he laughingly says would make a good Monitor vocation. In a small country town of about 500 population the more literary-minded women wanted to organize a "reading club"—all other clubs in the village being devoted to cards or sewing. They prevailed on the retired professor to devote some of his time to typing a list of excellent books, modern and classical, from the ones suggested by the state library. Also he was to make a syllabus of sorts, and make signposts for the study. Of course they insisted on payment for his services.

Might not other retired teachers with an interest in books take advantage of a real need in small communities?—R. P. S., Lafayette, Ore.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfed Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scot.

AFTER struggling for a long time, and trying to save what they could out of a meager stipend, a minister of a church in a poor district and his wife had managed to save about £5, which amount they intended to use on a holiday among friends in their home town. But as the day of the vacation drew near, one of the church elders came with a call for help for an elderly woman in the congregation who was threatened with eviction owing to arrears of rent.

The minister told the elder he would do what he could in the matter, and had a talk with his wife; whereupon they at once decided that their savings must go to save the home of the woman. Next morning he carried out the decision, removed the financial difficulties of the needy one, and left her in possession of something to enable her to carry on. This entirely exhausted their savings.

When relating the facts he said that some might not credit his story; but the following morning he received a letter with a check for £50, representing his share of a legacy which had been left for division among the poorly paid ministers in the presbytery.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Material, experience (H. S.) — Although the new Webster's continues to direct printers to divide these words *ma-te-ri-al* and *ex-pe-ri-ence*, it records usage in pronunciation as *ma-ter'-i-al* and *ex-per'-i-ence*—the *r* being attracted to the long *e* in the second syllable, the resultant sound being equivalent to that in "here."

-ary (H. S.) — Words ending in *-ary* ("secretary," "primary," "secondary," "necessary," etc.) are, according to the new Webster's, sounded with the *a* as short *e*.

Beloved (H. S.) — The inquirer wishes to know when this word is to be pronounced as two syllables, and when as three.

As a verb ("she was beloved by all") the word is sounded as two syllables, *be-luvd'*.

As an attributive adjective ("our beloved Leader") the word is sounded preferably as three syllables, *be-luv'-ed*.

O'clock (H. S.) — The inquirer writes:

> Is it necessary to use the word *o'clock* after reading the time of service, special meetings, or lectures? In an announcement in which the time is read three times, would it be necessary to repeat *o'clock* each time?

No one would be misled by any one of the following announcements:

1. The Reading Room is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
2. The . . . from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.
3. The . . . from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.
4. The . . . from 10 in the morning until 5.
5. The . . . from 10 until 5.
6. The . . . from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m.

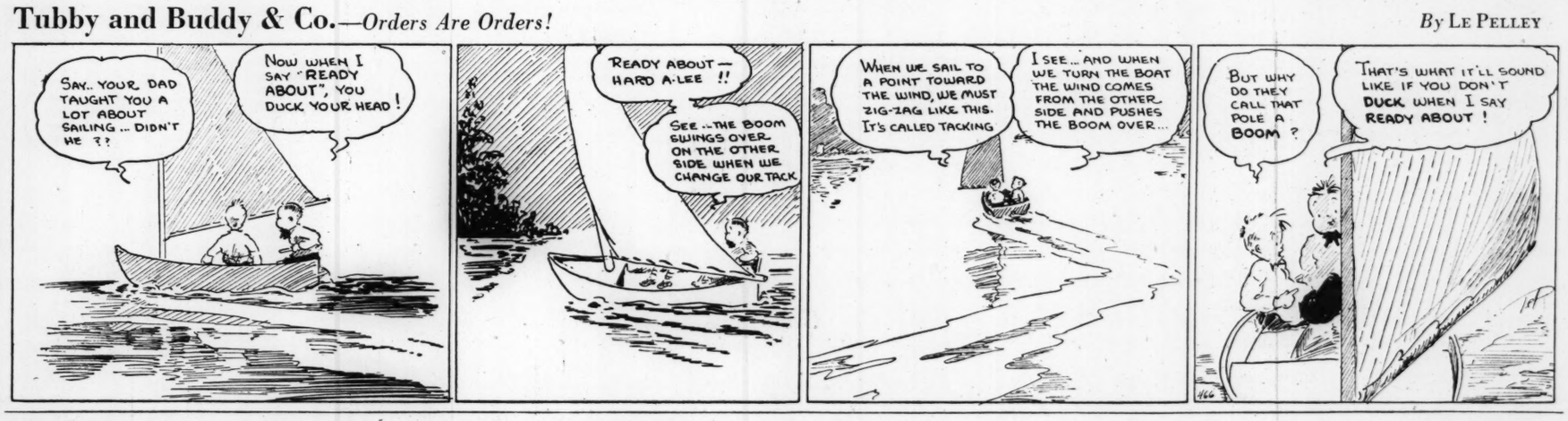
At the outset we should eliminate No. 6; for "a. m." and "p. m." have no place in oral announcements of a dignified character. (Much less should we tolerate the redundant "10 a. m. *in the morning*"!)

No. 1 may plausibly be considered as an example of overdoing a good thing.

Our preference is for No. 2, for formal public announcements. Without being repetitious, it conforms to recognized platform style.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Orders Are Orders!*

By LE PELLEY


SAY.. YOUR DAD TAUGHT YOU A LOT ABOUT SAILING .. DIDN'T HE ??
NOW WHEN I SAY "READY ABOUT", YOU DUCK YOUR HEAD!
READY ABOUT — HARD A-LEE !!
SEE .. THE BOOM SWINGS OVER ON THE OTHER SIDE WHEN WE CHANGE OUR TACK
WHEN WE SAIL TO A POINT TOWARD THE WIND, WE MUST ZIG-ZAG LIKE THIS. IT'S CALLED TACKING
I SEE .. AND WHEN WE TURN THE BOAT THE WIND COMES FROM THE OTHER SIDE AND PUSHES THE BOOM OVER..
BUT WHY DO THEY CALL THAT POLE A BOOM ?
THAT'S WHAT IT'LL SOUND LIKE IF YOU DON'T DUCK WHEN I SAY READY ABOUT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Reason for Its Popularity*

By THE HAGERS

"DO YOU KEEP EIDER SOAP?" "WE DO. HOW MANY CAKES?" "WHY, I'LL TAKE TWO."
"FOUR CAKES OF EIDER SOAP." AND MORE DUCK HOUSEWIVES CAME INTO THE STORE
FOR EIDER SOAP. I QUACKED, "IT SHOULD, FROM ALL THE SALES I'VE MADE, BE GOOD."
"TEN WRAPPERS SENT TO X.Y.Z. GET YOU A CROONER'S PICTURE FREE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Making the Moisture Last

DROUGHT conditions officially described as the worst in 100 years have parched areas of the United States which ordinarily have ample rainfall. Western Ohio, Indiana and Illinois constitute no dry-farming region, but this summer their rainfall has been only about 40 per cent of normal.

Thi[illegible]irs is part of the distress that has reduced this year's estimated corn crop to the lowest since 1881.

The occurrence of such seasons brings to these regions the question, "How can farm management better fortify the land against the whims of nature when the skies refuse to yield their moisture?" Not much can be done to increase the rainfall, but much can be done to hold the water the land does receive and to make it last longer and do more useful work.

The striking thing about this is that the very things the soil conservation service of the Department of Agriculture has been doing the last few years to save soil fertility are for the most part just the things that are needed to put farms in better condition to withstand a drought.

In other words, practically speaking, soil conservation is moisture conservation, and moisture conservation is soil conservation. Both tend to preserve fertility and to build up resistance in the land.

For areas only occasionally hit by dry weather these practices include terracing of farm lands to make for slower run-off of water, plowing along the contour levels instead of up and down the hillsides and —a more recent development—"strip cropping." This means planting alternate strips of, say, clover and corn, also following the contour lines and with the strips ranging from possibly five to forty feet depending on whether the slope is steep or gradual. This tends to make the rainfall stand and soak in instead of racing off to the creek with a load of topsoil.

Similarly, the long-recommended business of crop rotation preserves soil and moisture. Especially when a good proportion of moisture-holding crops are included in the cycle. For this central basin area of the United States, agronomists recommend such grasses and legumes as timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, redtop, red, sweet, white or alsike clover and alfalfa.

Grasses rank first in soil-holding and enriching qualities, especially when left unplowed for a succession of seasons. Next come the close-growing grain crops, wheat, oats, barley, rye, themselves a kind of grass, but involving a yearly plow-up when the earth is exposed to leaching and washing. Entirely ineffective in conservation are the clean-tilled row crops such as corn, cotton and tobacco.

All these things, it will be seen, begin with the individual farm operator and can be done by him. He, too, can make such improvements as baffles in drains and gullies, and in some instances can dig or dam up a small pond or reservoir on his farm.

Then come operations on a broader scale in which the community or even the Government must help. In some places, for instance, a lake or series of small bodies of water may be better developed by forming a local water conservancy district, as has been done on the Muskingum River in Ohio.

Other broader scale activities are embodied in the Resettlement Administration program. Retirement of unproductive land into forest preserves, game refuges or recreational parks mean in general greater retention of moisture for the benefit of the surrounding country. This does not always involve purchase of land; much of it has come back to the states for delinquent taxes. Rural zoning is a new development for controlling use in conservational directions.

From all this it may be deduced that periodic drought in a normally well-watered farm area is not an irresistible plague, but that after all a great deal can be done about it.

Laurel for the Rising Son

POETIC fitness kept time to the pattering feet that carried Kitei Son to victory in the Marathon at Berlin in record Olympic time. As prospective host to the Olympic Games in 1940, what could more appropriately clinch Japan's claim to a place in the world of amateur sport than the spectacular triumph of that Korean college boy? Ever since the inception of the modern games, victory in the Marathon has been the most cherished prize. Yet, of all track and field events, never is the outcome more uncertain than in the twenty-six-mile foot race that duplicates the distance run by Pheidippides with tidings of battle from Marathon to Athens.

Aptly enough, a Greek peasant won the first Marathon race when the ancient Olympic games were revived forty years ago. A glance at the record shows that since then it has been anybody's race. A baker from Paris, a South African mounted policeman, a dispatch runner of the French Foreign Legion from the scorching sands of Algeria, an Argentine newsboy and, of course, a few ubiquitous Finns make up the motley array of men who have won the classic Marathon.

And now comes Kitei Son who scales the heights of Olympus and lops two minutes off the record in his swishing stride. Already Japan has made quite a splash at Berlin with a school of aquatic stars. With the Korean collegian's easy victory, Japan plants both feet in the Olympic picture. No wonder her hopes are tilting toward Tokyo and 1940!

PWA in Hobbles

NOT merely 40 nor 90 but a full 100 per cent of the labor involved in PWA projects under the new $1,425,000,000 work relief appropriation must come from the relief rolls, under a rule reportedly applied to approval of these projects by President Roosevelt.

Such a limitation, imposed even upon the $300,000,000 which Congress specifically allotted to PWA instead of WPA in hope of obtaining some more substantial and permanent product for its money, tends to perpetuate and intensify a condition that has been complained of even in WPA work.

In its earlier appropriations, the PWA under Secretary Harold Ickes placed in its contracts with builders a stipulation that 40 per cent relief labor should be used. This worked satisfactorily.

Then when WPA under Administrator Harry Hopkins placed work through various governmental agencies such as the Bureau of Public Roads, Forest Service or Army Engineer Corps, a requirement was written in that 90 per cent of the labor must be from relief workers enrolled prior to Nov. 1, 1935. That arrangement has worked badly.

Contractors report that labor of this description often is not available in the community where the job is to be done, though other workers equally deserving and perhaps now on the relief rolls, are eager for employment.

It is well enough to favor work relief over cash or food relief. This newspaper has consistently taken that position as to general policy. But it should be recognized that both types of relief have their spheres of usefulness and that made work can defeat its own purposes when it becomes more "made" than "work."

Useful projects on which a man can give an honest day's constructive work are fine. But when an overbalance of attention is given to merely inventing jobs instead of seeing what work needs to be done, the result is "employment" which any self-respecting workman knows is largely waste motion. That has little more value in morale than the dole.

The PWA, as distinct from the WPA, has been thus far one of the most substantial of New Deal recovery agencies, with probably greater fruitage than any other in permanently useful public improvements. Unless the President shall modify the present rul , however, there is the unpleasant prospect that PWA may be tapered off into a glorified boondoggle.

League or Alliances

ONE of the most hopeful things that can be said of the present European situation is that, although there are projects of alliances and of counter-alliances, there is as yet no crystallization. Thus Italy takes several steps toward Germany, but it does not exclude the possibility of returning toward friendship with France. England is moved by ministerial speeches which adumbrate an Anglo-French entente — which public sentiment apparently rejects. At the same time any rapprochement of Germany and Great Britain would be equally opposed were it to have the smallest point directed against other continental countries.

Germany itself is obviously hesitating as to the direction in which it should march and, therefore, has not decided with which nations it should throw in its lot. At the Montreux Conference there were signs that the apparently solid connection of Turkey and Russia might well be broken were Britain to hold out inducements to Turkey. No observer can doubt that the Little Entente wavers between various attachments and is thinking in terms of its eventual safety. Everywhere in Europe one witnesses the process of the nations sorting themselves out and putting themselves on the side which they believe will emerge victoriously from a struggle, if struggle there is to be.

This is certainly lamentable, but it would be disastrous if they once began to make up their minds as to which is the "right" side. If two camps are finally formed in Europe it will only be a question of time for them to find themselves at war. It is just because two camps are not yet lined up—just because diplomacy is in a state of flux—just because the future cannot be foreseen—that Europe still enjoys a breathing space.

It has therefore an opportunity to return, before it is too late, to the conception of a League of Nations which would swallow up particular friendships in one comprehensive friendship. It is for this that true peace lovers in Europe must work. To get away from the dangerous search for alliances, and to get back to the Covenant which does not admit these alliances, is essential for European civilization.

Unfortunately there is a tendency to give the new name of regional accords to the old alliances, and to put them in what is called the "framework" of the League. What is this famous framework? The question has been asked, and it receives no satisfactory answer. Used as it often is, it would seem to be entirely meaningless. It is a verbal cloak for agreements which are dangerous and inadmissible in the new diplomacy. The plain alternative is the League, the whole League and nothing but the League; or alliances which will remain alliances by whatever name they are called and which will eventually range the nations against each other.

(A French translation of this article is on page 5)

When Presidents Play

American Politicana

IF GOVERNOR LANDON of Kansas should become the next President, he will bring to the White House the westerner's love for horses. He likes to ride a good mount, and is ably seconded in that respect by the other members of the family. He also likes to don hipboots and do a bit of fly casting.

The out-of-doors interested Theodore Roosevelt immensely. These diversions from the "strenuous life" led him into northern Maine and Canada. Exploration was another of his hobbies. "T. R." headed an expedition into east Africa for the Smithsonian and national museums in 1909. Five years later he went to South America and discovered a river which was named for him.

The distantly related Franklin D. loves to ride horseback and to swim. He also collects stamps and naval books. As a stamp collector he carries on a correspondence with some persons that he has never met. In trips through the country he occasionally encounters one of these "unknowns," and a philatelic conversation ensues.

Warren G. Harding won the title of the "golfing President." Zestfully he swung the clubs, and dreamed of achieving the hole-in-one miracle. He liked baseball, and saw many of the big-league games at Cleveland, and later at Washington.

Old Zachary Taylor was a practical joker. Lincoln preferred to tell jokes rather than to enact them. He eased many a tense moment by narrating a bit of humor that evoked smiles and guffaws from those present. Just before discussing with his Cabinet the proposed Emancipation Proclamation he read a funny story.

The fourth President, James Madison, could never look upon a rose without becoming animated at once. He utilized his odd moments in cultivating flowers. The famous Madison Meadows formed a living monument to his zeal for working in the soil for beauty's sake. Growing of flowers was William McKinley's chief diversion. McKinley was not interested in games, but he did relish croquet.

Horse racing appealed to Washington, and horse trading to Andrew Jackson. At times Washington entered his own horses in races. Washington could dance with the best. "Old Hickory" knew a thing or two about boxing and wrestling, his favorite sports.

James A. Garfield especially enjoyed romping with his children. One day his young son, Harry, faced his father in the White House and deftly turned a handspring. "Don't you wish you could do that?" he asked.

"I think I can," the President replied. Though not as nimble as young Harry, the father did not hesitate about accepting the challenge. He shed his encumbering coat, then performed the stunt in short order while Harry applauded.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Indomitable Aristocrat

Specially Drawn by Nancy Barnhart

English Manor-House. Temple Newsam

WHEN I was a youngster we had an aristocrat in our family. She was a great-aunt, who bore a name very long and very hard for the young to pronounce, who always spoke of the past as containing all the good possible in the world, and who, marvel of marvels, never did anything all day long but a little fine handwork. This last proved conclusively to us that she was an aristocrat and an ornament. We felt highly privileged to have her in our bustling modern home, and questioned if any other children could possibly show so decorative an aunt.

The other day, when I saw a venerable manor-house in the north of England called Temple Newsam, I thought of my great-aunt. There was the same harking back to days gone by, the same haughty glance at a crude everyday world; and yet in her heart of hearts the grand-dame knew that the world was the means of her subsistence, and the background against which she shone. For Temple Newsam has passed into the hands of commoners. The Corporation of the City of Leeds has bought the ancient relic, rescued it from oblivion or desecration, and extended the boundaries of the city to include it, house, grounds, history, hauteur, glory, and all.

High on a hilltop it stands, as in the days of its first building by invading Danes in the eighth century, when it was given the name "Neuhusu" or "Of the New Houses." Still in the fabric of its walls are memories of the English thanes, Dunstan and Glunier, who lived here before the Domesday Book was made, and of Ilbert de Lacy, who came with the Norman Conquest, and of those Knights Templar who changed its title to Temple Newsam, to celebrate the taking of Jerusalem in 1099. Royal names are in the list of owners, and able statesmen such as the Ingraham family. A description of Sir Arthur Ingraham's manner of life, given by some visitors in 1634, speaks of "his massy plate, rich hangings, lively pictures and statues, rich pearl glasses, a fair stately organ and other rich furniture in every room, prince like; his family and attendants court like; his fare and generous entertainment Christmas like."

* * *

And yet, with it all, the mansion kept its identity, through expansions and accretions, through lean years and fat years, through trials by fire and pillage, and trials of prodigious growth when the pride of its owners tore down partitions to build greater rooms and extended walls to welcome more and more royal guests.

For hallways must be wide, to greet visiting dignitaries with their retinues, on the way from Edinburgh to London; and bedrooms must be large to accommodate those medieval edifices known as bedsteads.

True, the building is but a shell, abandoned by those it sheltered, denuded of everything but the heaviest pieces of furniture, empty and cheerless, with the fire extinguished once for all in its chimneys and gargantuan kitchen. Here is the room where Lord Darnley, of Elizabethan fame, was born. A library of rare books is still in place, in another room. On the walls are hanging authentic portraits of the famous ones, proud or coy, pathetic or magnificent, each a romance, a life story.

Standing by the grand staircase is a carved and gilded sleigh, centuries old, which doubtless stood in the stables, when Temple Newsam meant home to hearty lords and fair ladies. A harness with silver bells is draped over the front of the sleigh, a high curved prow as of some grand ship. Our guide gives the harness a gentle tug, and out comes a sound of laughter and the ring of steel runners on snowy road, coachmen clucking, horses whinnying in the frosty air, and the shouted good-bys from the doorway, as the sleigh is off and away through the echoing hills of the past, and fainter grows the chiming until the silver bells are still.

"Pass along, please." The waiting line of tourists is impatient to follow the arrow and the crimson cord through the halls, up the stairs, into milord's study and milady's chamber.

* * *

There is a pardonable pride in the hearts of Temple Newsam's owners, who live in the valley below, workers in iron, in coal, in steel, cement, wool, leather; frugal people, steady-going, philosophical, braving the sharp winds from the North Sea and the heavy mists that settle down across the moors; bringing forth by tireless effort a constant succession of engines and furnaces and factories.

Championship matches are played on the golf links at Temple Newsam, splendid stretches of green, once a pleasance for the restricted few.

From the lawn we can see the manor-house, with its weather-beaten walls, flanked by terraces and balustrades and groves of trees in whose shade the bluebells hang. On the smooth grass are daisies and buttercups, freshly opened, so close to the ground, it seems they must be printed on the green like a wood-block pattern.

It is a glorious summer day. All is gay. All is new. Except the great house, austere and bleak, like a ship run aground after long voyages, or a strong-box whose lock is broken and the treasures gone.

N. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Insinuating Minorities

By Frank L. Perrin

VIEWED from a distance it may not appear that the menace of dictatorship induced by the desperation of threatened governments in the effort to escape the tightening grip of radical blocs is to be seriously regarded by the remote neighbors of distraught peoples. But the situation, wherever viewed, is not reassuring when one stops to take thoughtful account of the rapid spread, in a decade, of conditions which have seemed to make such recourse necessary. Last year, perhaps, the news recorded the setting up of a temporary dictatorship in a country long at least theoretically governed by its people. Today one discovers that the temporary dictatorship has become permanently established and that the last vestige of legislative power has been destroyed. Combined minority blocs have proved themselves too powerful and too dangerous to be permitted to originate and enact the country's laws.

Likewise the day which brings this announcement tells of the setting up elsewhere of a new dictatorship, also temporary. These become vicious and alarming repetitions. What people or what countries are to rest secure in the confidence that they themselves are immune while their neighbors are in peril? We wonder, if we stop to consider, how all this change has come about, especially in the years since 1914. Analysts are quick to inform us. Some blame the injustices heaped upon the people of the Central Powers by the peace treaty. Others volunteer theories of their own devising. But meantime the surrender of power long exercised by the people of one country after another is proclaimed. Laws are abrogated by decree, and supreme authority, backed by arms, is vested in or usurped by a single individual or bloc.

* * *

There is, it may be agreed, an understandable and altogether reasonable theory upon which this revolutionary trend may be explained. It is not necessary for all the people of a state, a nation or a country to think wrong about the same thing in order to cause chaos and social or political unrest. If enough of them think wrong about something they become a menace and a peril to established authority. Their operative minority blocs, in legislative bodies, in administrative offices, and in the courts, gradually render ineffective the diminishing power and authority of the larger group, possibly itself divided politically.

Here, certainly, is emphasized the necessity for those composing the more stable and perhaps more loyal group to direct thought and effort aright. While there may be a dozen or a thousand ways of wrong thinking, there is only one way of right thinking. There is no compromise, no two-way path. Patriotic fervor may, if the objective sought is selfish, mislead and misdirect thought and action as surely as undisguised disloyalty. We are all inclined, at times, to disregard the methods by which it is sought to attain some desired end and to persuade ourselves that zeal, or partisanship, is the real earnest of our loyalty.

The practical application of the lesson, if so it may be regarded, can be found without much searching, in the recent history of the United States. In the years beginning with 1929 and the inauguration of President Hoover a bloc-divided Congress rendered absolutely ineffective every effort of the President and his immediate advisers to prepare for the emergencies which an inevitable period of economic readjustment threatened. One expedient after another was proposed by the White House, only to be discredited by factional leaders or defeated by powerful minorities. The will of the people, as expressed in the elections of 1928, was disregarded.

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Now what took place in the year 1932 is well known to everyone. The people, weary of what they regarded as ineffectiveness and the inability of the Chief Executive and Congress to meet a recognized need, did, in effect, what the people of some other countries have done by a somewhat different method. They bestowed, in the emergency, virtually dictatorial powers upon a new regime. They surrendered, at least for the time being, and experimentally, their own initiative and their own powers of decision, in the hope of destroying the defeatist efforts of bloc and factional minorities.

Human nature, we have long known, is the same the world over. The pitfalls into which we are led by wrong thinking, especially in times of emergency or threatened disaster, can be avoided only as we learn to think aright and with an eye single to one grand purpose. The way to safety and security is not along the road which many of our friends in other countries have taken. Perhaps they have believed themselves powerless against overwhelming odds. Americans have not yielded to the threatening power of even combined minorities.

The Wide Horizon

Britain Sticks By Her Guns

By E. C. Cotes

Has not the time come when it is possible for these three great countries [Britain, France and Germany] to get together?

IN these words, spoken in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin indicated the main objective of the British Government's foreign policy at the present time. Mr. Baldwin also emphasized two other points. One was that this policy is "still based, as is the policy of many of the countries of Europe, on the League of Nations." The other was that the aim is the unimpeachable one of "the appeasement of the situation in Europe."

The British Premier's announcement would have been significant in any case. It has been rendered the more so because, as Sir John Simon explained in an authoritative statement on behalf of the Government in the Commons on June 29, it is in no way modified by a much criticized speech made in Paris a few days before by Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War. That speech called for closer French-British understanding.

The language used by Mr. Duff Cooper on that occasion, "Your frontiers are our frontiers," has led to quite bona fide misunderstanding which has not been confined to Westminster, where it was the subject of an unsuccessful vote of censure against the Government.

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It is well in these circumstances to emphasize Sir John Simon's assurance that the British Government, in expressing good will to France through Mr. Duff Cooper, has intended "no closing of the door to the possibility of peaceful agreement with the Germans."

The point is of very great importance. Anglo-German relations cannot be as cordial as it is obviously desirable to make them in the interests of world peace, if any suspicion be allowed to arise of one party's going behind the other's back in arranging political understanding elsewhere. A characteristically illuminating remark made recently by Lord Lothian at the League of Nations Union National Peace Congress at Leeds illustrates this fact. He said:

> Take the case of Germany. Now that Japan had found her outlet in China—an aggression which, I thought, would ultimately fail of its own weight—and that Italy had found her outlet in Abyssinia, there was only one question left which might disturb the peace of the world, the German question. If that could be solved peacefully, I think they could feel assured of twenty-five years' peace, during which those moral elements which were the real strength of the League might have time to grow.

Mr. Baldwin's and Sir John Simon's statements show that the British Government intends to do its utmost to achieve what Lord Lothian had in view. Nothing therefore should be allowed to stand in the way. Since Mr. Duff Cooper's speech has been represented—possibly quite erroneously—as an impediment, British Labor and Liberal oppositions have performed a service in elucidating the facts, as has been done by their raising by means of a vote of censure in the House of Commons the question of whether there has been in this case any violation of the convention, long and quite rightly recognized at Westminster, that a minister must resign his seat in the Cabinet if he finds himself unable to support its collective policy.

It has been the more necessary to call attention to this, because Mr. Duff Cooper's utterance in Paris has followed upon a speech made on June 10 in London by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which that important member of the Cabinet prematurely declared for the lifting of sanctions against Italy, thus undoubtedly tending to influence a decision on a point of first-rate significance at that time still under consideration by the Cabinet.

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Public opinion in Britain is even now far from unanimous as to whether the Government has been right in subsequently swinging over as it has done to the anti-sanctions policy for which Mr. Neville Chamberlain pressed. But even supposing this to have been the case, it in no way justifies any departure from the quite sound rule of Cabinet responsibility laid down by the late Mr. Arthur Balfour who made no secret of the fact that in his own long career as a Minister of the Crown it had sometimes fallen to his lot to defend in Parliament a collective decision he had previously opposed in Downing Street.

Mr. Lloyd George humorously suggested in Parliament that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in his speech on sanctions, was only "trying on the crown" he was likely in any case to wear before long as the generally recognized heir-apparent to a Prime Minister who was about to retire. But not even a joke of this kind applies to Mr. Duff Cooper, whose speech in Paris has been defended entirely upon the claim that it was not intended to suggest any departure from British Cabinet policy. This assurance has been confirmed by the overwhelming majority of 284 votes to 136 in the House of Commons in favor of the Government, when the censure motion was defeated.

This vote is a welcome one since it shows there is no weakening in the wise decision of the British Cabinet as a whole to aim at collective security in which Germany as well as every other European nation shall have an opportunity of playing its full part on a basis of complete equality of status.

Mirror of World Opinion

Expectancy

PEOPLE generally realize what they expect will happen. . . . As men, individually, have it within their power to make or mar their careers by their mental processes, thus it is, and far more pronouncedly, that an army of people can by their united thought either make or mar the success of their city, state or nation. . . .

When will people awaken to the fact that it is just as easy, and far more agreeable, to expect good rather than evil? When will they expect, nay demand, good government, an honest, clean administration of city, state and national affairs rather than their opposites?—L. W. in the *New Age*, Washington, D. C.